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RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Devoted to *Scientific Study* of Rural Life

VOLUME 13

JUNE, 1948

NUMBER 2

- Galpin Begins Studies*.....Henry C. Taylor
Dr. Galpin at Wisconsin.....J. H. Kolb
Dr. Galpin at Washington.....Carl C. Taylor
The Human Side of Farming.....Charles J. Galpin
My Philosophy of Rural Life.....Charles J. Galpin
Selected Letters to Galpin.....Fellow Sociologists
Notes by Charles R. Hoffer, David E. Lindstrom,
Committee Reports.....Edited by Paul H. Landis
Current Bulletin Reviews.....Edited by Walter C. McKain, Jr.
Book Reviews.....Edited by O. D. Duncan
News Notes and Announcements.....Edited by Leland B. Tate

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY



To

CHARLES JOSIAH GALPIN

Scholar, teacher and friend

Pioneer in rural sociology

Promoter of thought and research in rural life

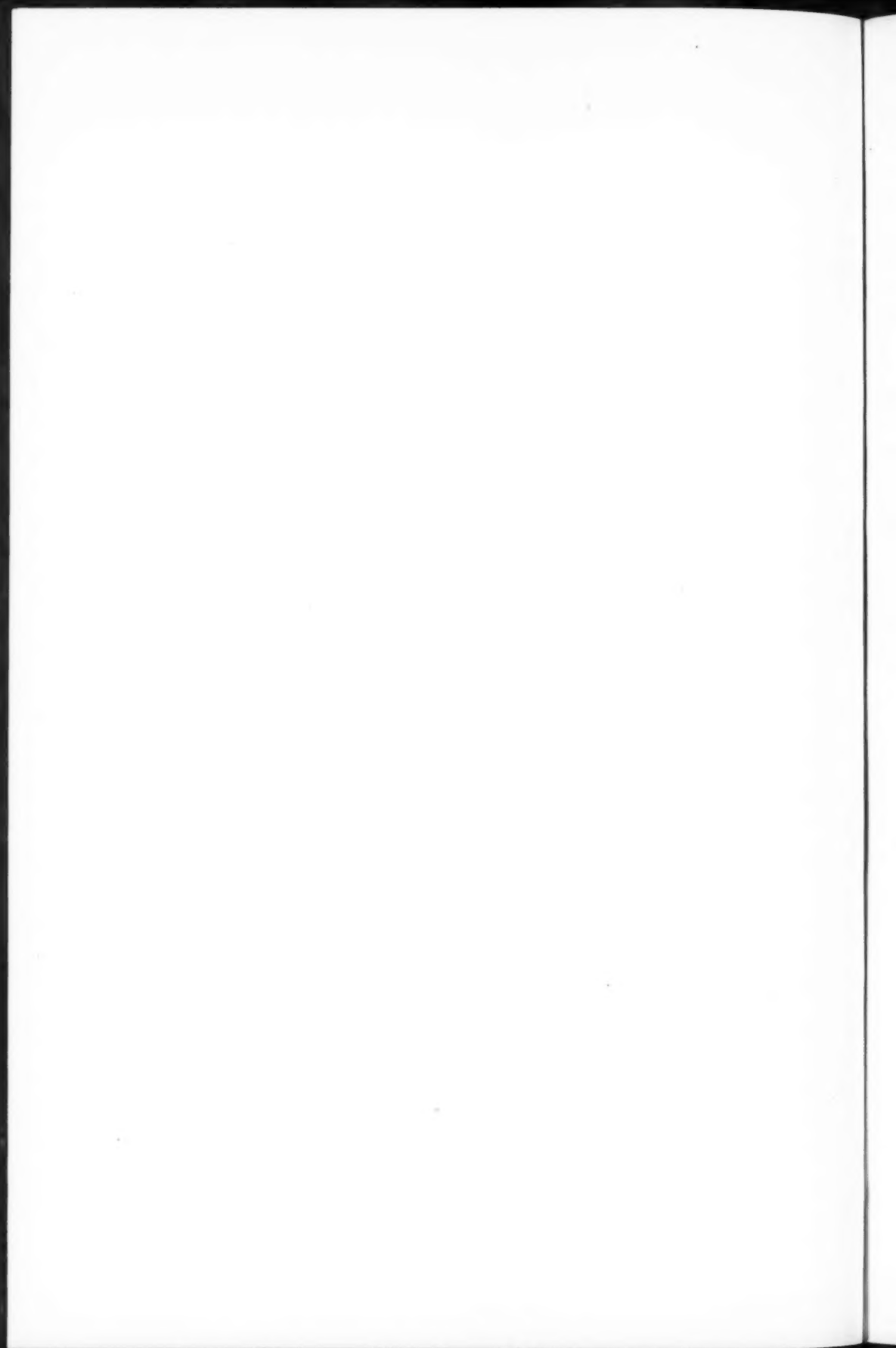
Leader in the development of rural social science

This memorial issue is dedicated by his colleagues



CHARLES JOSIAH GALPIN

1864-1947



RURAL SOCIOLOGY

VOLUME 13

JUNE, 1948

NUMBER 2

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Galpin Undertakes the Study of Rural Life

By Henry C. Taylor†

Commencing his country life work as Headmaster of Union Academy, at Belleville, New York, Charles J. Galpin made of that opportunity much more than an ordinary job of teaching in the school room. He says of it, "The school I administered was the real nerve center of the farm community, . . . I was obliged to think and act on matters of community policy touching community behavior. It was here that I first learned about the potential scientific character of agriculture, and the importance to farmers and farming of a scientific point of view. So convinced was I of this truth that I took steps to establish in the Academy in the year 1901 a department of agriculture, the first in the United States in a school of the high school grade, so far as I have been able to learn."¹ Helping to build a rural community with unusual bonds of common purpose turned out to be preparation for his life career.

In the spring of 1911, Dean H. L. Russell, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, had responded favorably to the suggestion that a person be added to the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics who would devote his energies to research and teaching in the field

of country life. The chairman of the department was ready with an answer when the dean asked whom it should be. The answer was Charles J. Galpin.

Why was Galpin chosen for that position? It was not because there were no candidates in the ranks of graduate students in sociology who had an interest in rural life. Why, then, was a man 47 years of age, without formal training in sociology, selected? Did he suggest himself for the job? No, he did not think of himself in that capacity. He was chosen not just because he had shown an interest in rural life but because he had shown a spark of originality in his approach to the study of the subject. He had manifested the power to think. He could see the relations of things. He could see the significance of the commonplace. In his thinking he did not start with abstract or imaginary concepts and deduce conclusions from them. He started with elementary facts; he systematized the facts on the basis of known relations. He then viewed the facts in their original setting. In due course there came the flash and Galpin had a new idea.

It is easy to find people who can gather facts. It is easy to find people who can organize and tabulate facts in accordance with an established system. But persons who can plan fact-gathering and fact-organization

† Farm Foundation.

¹ Charles Josiah Galpin, *My Drift into Rural Sociology, Memoirs of Charles Josiah Galpin* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1938), p. 6.

in a manner to throw new light on an old subject are few and far between. Galpin was an explorer who, like the discoverers of the practical uses of irradiation and of penicillin, could grasp the significance of the unanticipated facts which intruded themselves into the picture when a working hypothesis was being tested.

The reader may say, "I recognize the truth of the above statements now that I look back upon Galpin's career, but how did the authorities at the University of Wisconsin know in advance that Galpin had those qualities?" That question can be answered by saying: We knew a few things that led us to believe in Galpin's potentialities. We knew of Galpin's purposeful interest in rural people. We knew of his scholarly approach to the subjects he studied. We knew of his persistence in accomplishing what he undertook. But we knew also that he had what is far more rare—a spark of originality. He "turned out" better than we could have anticipated.

As Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics, I was responsible for recommending a man to develop the country life work. I had been associated with Professor Ely for a dozen years. I had watched him select men for his faculty. I had noted that while he would consider only men of high purpose who knew how to concentrate their attention upon a subject and use scholarly methods in research, he sought men with one thing more—a spark of originality. He used to say that "an ounce of

originality is worth a pound of scholarship."

But how did we know Galpin had the ounce of originality as well as the pound of scholarship? That can, in some measure, be explained in terms of actual happenings. Through church connections I came to know and value Galpin as a "university pastor," in which capacity he served the Baptist Church of Madison for seven years. That was then something new at a state university. He said, "The job was so new I had to create the procedure."² As a member of his group meetings when his work was being planned, I noted that he did not seek old patterns to follow but sought, through group thinking, to develop a plan of work suited to the end in view. He swept the deck clean by saying that there was no pattern, but that we must study the needs and develop a pattern. In that way Galpin led his group to think, experiment, think again, and gradually work out an effective plan of work. In assisting with work on the church's finances Galpin showed great skill in recognizing the psychological and social aspects of the problem, as well as the business aspects.

In February 1910, interest in the social aspects of country life had been developed at the University of Wisconsin to the point where the thought of having a person in the College of Agriculture to work on the subject was being discussed in the inner circles. As a starting point in explor-

² *Ibid.*, p. 12.

ing the field, I asked J. Clyde Marquis and L. C. Gray to join me in planning a series of group meetings to study the subject of rural life with the thought of orienting ourselves with respect to this new field. A graduate student in sociology was invited to join the group. Galpin was asked to attend and help in the group thinking. We did not have in mind that he might be the man to develop the work, but we thought he would be helpful to us in finding our way to a useful conclusion. Each member of the group led the discussion at one meeting. Charles J. Galpin was the last one of the group to lead. He brought with him that evening a sheet of cardboard, about 15 by 24 inches in size, on which he had sketched a map of the village of Belleville, New York, and the surrounding area,—the scene of a decade of community leadership. He had placed a tack in the cardboard for each farm home, and beside it he had placed a tack of a different color for each relation or contact which that home had with some social or economic agency in the area. When he showed us his chart we got a very definite impression of the extent to which each home was connected with the social agencies of the community, whether it was the academy, the church, the library, the Grange, the Masonic order, the Woman's Club, or any other organization. Galpin used this cardboard-tack chart to illustrate a method which he believed might be used in studying rural social forces in action. He later said of it, "I hoped that some new

kind of social meaning would be disclosed." This report of Galpin's is the only part of all the subject matter that was brought before the group that I can recall concretely.

After thinking the matter over I called Galpin in and encouraged him to proceed with the development of his method. During the next summer he secured more detailed information about the people in the village and the surrounding country of Belleville, New York, and the connections each farm family had with the different social and economic agencies. From this material Galpin revised his map. The area was drawn upon cardboard and little round stickers of assorted colors were used instead of tacks.

The First Wisconsin Country Life Conference, February, 1911

In what way the work of the Country Life Commission and our little group influenced the matter I am not sure, but in February, 1911, the first Wisconsin Country Life Conference was held. J. Clyde Marquis, the agricultural editor at the University of Wisconsin, was Secretary of this conference, and H. C. Taylor was Chairman. Dean Russell took great interest in the matter, signed the call, and gave an address at the opening of the conference in which he pictured clearly the life problems of rural areas. A few significant sentences from his address are quoted below:

An idea which has long been current is that the function of the agricultural college is largely material—to make two blades of

grass grow where but one grew before, or to make more money to buy more land, to grow more corn to feed more hogs to sell, and buy more land. This idea, however, of late years, is rapidly being superseded by one in which the element of service to other than the material sides of agriculture is being more and more emphasized.

Agricultural education should train for a type of living. While farming is a profession, a vocation, which embraces a larger percentage of workers of the world than any other single class, living is more than farming, and country living should mean the expression of the fullest possible life in the open country. . .

In order that the country shall continue to supply the city with brains, the virility of the original stock must be kept unimpaired, and to do this, we must have some of the best remain in the country. Only when the country supplies the wants and needs of man, social and intellectual, as well as physical and material, when the prizes of the game of life are awarded in proportionate measure to those outside urban walls, then, and then only will the call of the farm exert a sufficiently strong influence to hold a fair proportion of country youth. . .

[He emphasized the importance of] a close integration of the material and humanitarian sides of country life.

[He indicated that] Those interested in social and ethical questions too frequently lack contact with the material basis of country development. . . [and said] doubtless it will be better for all interests concerned to be merged for this brief time in the

consideration of all phases related to country progress. We are especially pleased to see the various types of country dwellers here represented, and particularly so in the number of country editors, bankers, ministers, and teachers. . .

It is my belief that much work of the agricultural college can give better training for the country minister than advanced work in Sanscrit or Hellenistic Greek. Rural sociology and economics are subjects which furnish a point of contact between the pulpit and the pew which would be of much value.³

These quotations show that Dean Russell was ready for the introduction of country life studies in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin.

At that conference Galpin presented the Belleville material in a paper entitled "The Social Agencies in a Rural Community."⁴ Two lantern slides were used. One showed the community social survey in the open country; the other, in the village.

Shortly after that conference Dean Russell said to me that he would consider a proposal to employ a person to begin the study of country life problems in Wisconsin. I told Dean Russell that Charles J. Galpin would undertake more useful research and do more stimulating teaching than

³ H. L. Russell, "Purpose of the Wisconsin Country Life Conference," in First Wisconsin Country Life Conference, February, 1911, *Proceedings*, University of Wisconsin Bulletin, Serial No. 472, General Series No. 308 (Madison, 1911), pp. 9-12.

⁴ Charles Josiah Galpin, "The Social Agencies in a Rural Community," *Ibid.*, pp. 12-18.

anyone else I knew. Others were available who knew more sociology as then taught, but Galpin had shown a spark of originality in his approach to the subject. This was the deciding factor. In accordance with our conversation at that time Dean Russell sent the following letter to Dean E. A. Birge, then Acting President of the University of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wisconsin,
July 21, 1911.

Dean E. A. Birge,
Acting President

Dear Sir:

I desire to recommend the appointment of Mr. Chas. J. Galpin of this city, to the position of lecturer on country life problems at a compensation of \$600 for the present fiscal year, to be paid in tenths, this work to be assigned to the department of Agricultural Economics, of which Professor Taylor is Chairman.

This item is covered in my budget for the present fiscal year on the basis of \$800, but after due consideration, and a talk with President Van Hise, it has seemed preferable to begin this work by securing a portion of the time of Mr. Galpin, who, as you know, is Baptist University pastor for this state. It is our expectation that the amount of teaching work will be small at first, and that the larger portion of his time will be employed in research work on specific problems which we have in view. It is expected that the balance of the \$800 (\$200) will be available for student and temporary assistance under Mr. Galpin along these lines.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed: H. L. Russell, Dean.

The tentative character of the Dean's proposal to Galpin was indicated by the offer of \$600 for half-time services to the University during the year 1911-12. I remember saying to Galpin one day during that first year, when we were discussing the pioneering methods, "Galpin, you are a John the Baptist." He laughingly replied, "I hope that does not mean I will lose my head."

Galpin's procedure in making the Walworth County Survey of community relations, in studying churches in their relation to rural life, and in promoting in other ways the development of country life studies at Wisconsin is told in his articles in the journal, *Rural Sociology*,⁵ and also in the book entitled *My Drift into Rural Sociology*. The very title of that book shows that there has been a "drift" since the days when I was objecting to the word "sociology" and stressing the phase "rural life." Personally, I do not believe that Galpin drifted very far into sociology, but I do believe that sociologists "drifted" a long way into the Galpin type of country life studies. I have thought sometimes that the virility, the originality, and the usefulness of rural sociologists varies directly with their ability to follow the Galpin trail.

⁵ Charles Josiah Galpin, "The Story of My Drift into Rural Sociology," Pt. 1, "Scraps from my Log Book," *Rural Sociology*, II (June, 1937) 115-122; Pt. 2, "Beginnings of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin," *Ibid.*, II (September, 1937) 299-309; Pt. 3, "Fifteen Years in the U. S. Department of Agriculture," *Ibid.*, II (December, 1937) 415-428.

Galpin was always interested in learning, firsthand, how rural institutions function. One time Galpin and I went to visit a rural social center about 12 miles northwest of Madison. The center of the life of the community was a Catholic church and a parochial school. It was a German neighborhood. The priest had visited the farmers' short course, and from time to time had requested information for the farmers of his neighborhood who needed help in solving their problems. We had decided, therefore, to visit this priest in his local setting. We arrived at the center about two o'clock in the afternoon, called at the priest's residence, and were told by the housekeeper that he was "up the street." We walked west, past the church and past the parochial school, toward the crossroads, where we met the priest. He greeted us genially and responded generously to our inquiries about the work he was doing through the boy's club and otherwise, in helping the farmers of the community to get the latest scientific information relating to their problems. He showed us the reading room he had provided for the boys, in which we found a great variety of books and bulletins on various phases of farming. He explained how he had shown the boys how to use dynamite to prepare the subsoil for planting fruit trees.

Galpin's whole attention was absorbed in this example of a rural minister's bringing the work of the agricultural college to his community. The afternoon passed rapidly, and

when we had said good-bye to the priest and started toward home, Galpin turned to me and said, "You know, I should think work like this would be the salvation of a rural minister." I looked squarely at him and said, "Salvation?" He laughed and answered, "Yes, even the soap needs washing at times."

It was interesting to watch Galpin thread his way through the uncharted, uncultivated fields which he had been asked to develop. Galpin's procedures in research were relatively simple. In starting a piece of research his first step was to make a preliminary analysis of such data as he had in hand as the by-product of previous activities. That was the reason he chose the Belleville, New York, area for his first community study. In the same way, when he wanted to study rural life in a Wisconsin community he chose Walworth County because he had lived and worked there a few years before and knew the area and many of the people. He had the observational basis for a preliminary analysis which was to serve as a guide to the new undertaking. After going to Washington, one of his first projects was to go back to Belleville, New York, and make a more intensive study of that community and its influence in the life of the nation.

Charles J. Galpin did a great work at Wisconsin during the eight years from October 1, 1911, to June 30, 1919, and did it with an incredibly small outlay by the University. The total budgeted funds for country life work for the eight years were \$19,-

514.19—an average of \$2,439.27 per year. The highest for any one year was \$3,288.88. But in addition to the budgeted items, Galpin received stenographic help from the pool, his bulletins were published at the expense of the general budget of the College, and the Extension Division of the College contributed toward the expenses of the County Country Life Conferences.⁶

During his eight years at the University of Wisconsin, in addition to writing numerous bulletins, circulars, addresses for the Country Life Conferences, magazine articles, etc., Galpin also wrote the book which he called *Rural Life*.⁷ Dean Russell said of that book, in a foreward, "Professor Galpin has been fortunate in opening a fresh vein of thought that bids fair to be a mine of increasing richness in that it offers a pertinent and tangible foundation for the molding of rural life, not on a basis of separate development where the city and the country are unrelated to each other, but where the two forms of expression are mutually dependent on each other."⁸

Galpin did not leave his findings in the office files until they were published, nor did he depend upon bulletins to carry the gospel of a better country life to the people of the State. He was indeed a crusader, but that was not all. He inspired others to

be crusaders. This is demonstrated by the success he had in stimulating local leaders to organize and hold county country life conferences.

An outline of Galpin's activities, with especial reference to his extension work, is appended to this article because I believe it should be available to those who are today endeavoring to improve and expand the work in this field. I believe that a careful study of Galpin's extension activities at Wisconsin from 1911 to 1918 will prove an excellent starting point for group thinking on this important subject. Furthermore, it gives an example of untiring activity which was effective as leaven in the communities where he worked with the people.

Galpin's Activities at Wisconsin

Samples of Galpin's reports to the Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and of the reports of the Department Head to the Dean of the College of Agriculture gives the basis for constructing a pretty clear picture of the character of Galpin's work. His first report reads as follows:

Report of C. J. Galpin.

Oct. 1, 1911-Oct. 1, 1912.

- I. Ten addresses on Rural Life in seven counties in Wisconsin. 3,000 people.
- II. One hundred forty-two letters on rural social questions.
- III. Study of four community events at firsthand. Photographs.
- IV. Circular of Information 29, with census blanks for social surveys.

⁶ For a bibliography of bulletins and circulars published by the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, see the article by J. H. Kolb in this issue, pp. 130.

⁷ Charles Josiah Galpin, *Rural Life* (New York: The Century Co., 1918), p. 386.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. ix-x.

- V. Joint editing of Bulletin 472, General Series 308.
- VI. Joint editing of Bulletin 509, General Series 342.
- VII. Secretary for Second Wisconsin Country Life Conference.
- VIII. Agricultural Economics 12, lecture course, second semester.
- IX. Arranged for the taking of eleven social surveys of rural communities by residents, using the home census method. Two of these completed.
- X. Arranged for social survey of twelve communities in Walworth County by residents. Four communities completed.
- XI. Course of lectures on Rural Life at Graduate School of Agriculture, Michigan.
- XII. State Fair Exhibit, Honey Creek, Wisconsin. Social center of farmers reproduced in miniature models.

The report which the Head of the Department sent to the Dean regarding Galpin's work for the year 1912-13 reads as follows:

Activities of C. J. Galpin

Teaching.—Adviser during the year to six juniors and fourteen freshmen.

One lecture before Prof. Ross's class in Descriptive Sociology.

Series of four lectures to Short Course students on phases of rural life. Course 112, Rural Life, second semester, two periods a week, 24 students. 90 hours.

Research.—Editing and proof-reading Report of Third Wisconsin Country Life Conference, 130 p. 90 hours.

Gathering facts, photographs, etc., on rural social centers in Wisconsin; assembling materials

and preparing Ms. of bulletin on "Some Rural Social Centers in Wisconsin." 180 hours.

Direction of eight community social surveys in Walworth County, completed; charting results of thirteen surveys into eight colored maps; writing first draft of Ms. for bulletin on "Social Anatomy of a Rural Community," based on this survey. 270 hours.

Extension.—41 addresses on phases of rural life in 16 counties of Wisconsin, before 6500 people as follows:

- (a) In churches 12
- (b) In school-houses 4
- (c) Before Farmers' Clubs and Courses 13
- (d) At Farmers' Picnics 3
- (e) Before Civic and Commercial Clubs 4
- (f) At "Community Institutes" 5

Time away from Madison: 41 days.

Country Life Conference—Preparation of program; Details of Conference: 180 hours

Correspondence—511 letters. 100 hours

Interviews at State Fair (3 days)

Interviews in office—180 hours.

During the year 1913-14, Galpin continued the work, giving major attention to the social survey of Walworth County.

For the year 1914-15, the following report was found in the files in Galpin's handwriting:

Professor H. C. Taylor.

Dear Professor Taylor:

The following report of my activities for the year 1914-15 is respectfully submitted:

- (a) Teaching
Short Course, ten lectures about 200 students.
Course 112, Second Semester, 2 hours a week, 17 students.
Course 240, Second Semester, 1 hour a week, 1 student.
- (b) Research
Brought Cir. 51, "Social Surveys of Rural School Districts" to completion during July.
Completed Research Bulletin 34, "The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community" during the first semester.
Studied the Danish Rural Schools at firsthand, and put same into stereopticon slides during August.
Studied the relation of women's clubs in Wisconsin to rural women, during the first semester.
- (c) Extension
 - (1) Staged complete program for the Fifth Country Life Conference (called off on account of foot and mouth disease) during first semester.
 - (2) Got out Bulletin No. 771; Gen. Series 515, "Report of Fourth Country Life Conference," and
 - (3) Got out a separate, No. 677; Gen. Series No. 487, "What One School Did," during first semester.
 - (4) Supervised three country life conferences and aided one other during first semester.
 - (5) Gave 23 extension addresses on country life

in 10 different counties of Wisconsin, to 4,000 people, during year.

- (d) Control
Adviser to 12 students.

Very truly,
C. J. Galpin

These reports regarding Galpin's research and teaching work are fairly typical of the years as they went by, so that detailed reports will not be given for all the years. But I wish to present the report of Galpin's Extension activities for the one year, 1915-16, and preface it by a brief statement prepared by Galpin about that time, which reads as follows:

The Human Side of American Agriculture

- I. Colleges of Agriculture form a huge combination of money; brains; methods centered almost wholly, especially in extension phases, upon the technology of agriculture; production; markets; profits.
- II. No other agency, in anywhere near equal force, is influencing the farmer's cultural habits; no educational force; no religious force; no esthetic force; nothing on the side of expenditure of his new profits.
- III. Is there not danger that soon the Colleges of Agriculture will be waterlogged with a technology which the farmer is incapable of appreciating or even comprehending, simply because he himself is still a "scrub" while he is expected to be interested

for profit in all things
pure-bred?

- IV. If there is danger of a setback in agricultural propaganda as now organized, —is it not time now to “plow deeper”; time to set to work forces for general education among the farm population, especially perhaps in an adapted form of high school education; time to be interested in the broader cultural base of country life as a whole; such as social uses of government; time for *our* College of Agriculture to consider seriously what it can do for rural culture?

I think I foresee a laughing point when every county is fortified with a man and woman “county agent” choking down the farmer’s throat concepts which the farmer is not prepared to understand.

The above statement will help the reader to understand the crusading spirit Galpin put into his extension work, a statement of which follows in the form of his own report to the Chairman of the Department for the year 1915-16:

County Country Life Conferences, July 1, 1915—July 1, 1916

Budget.

By agreement with Professor K. L. Hatch a budget of \$250 was apportioned to the Department of Agricultural Economics for the promotion of County Country Life Conferences for the year 1915-16, as a specific project under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act.

County Conferences Held

Dane County (both districts jointly) Aug. 30-31, 1915.
Sauk County, Jan. 7-8, 1916.
Oconto County, Jan. 21, 1916.
Walworth County, Jan. 28-29, 1916.
La Crosse County, Feb. 4-5, 1916.
Tri-County (Grant, Iowa, Lafayette), Feb 17, 1916.
Waupaca County, March 17, 1916.

Dane County Conference⁹

Management.

The two county superintendents, Ames and Barclay, at the College of Agriculture. Combination of Teachers’ Institute, School Boards Meeting, Country Life Conference.

Attendance.

Sessions ranged from 200 to 400 people. Largely rural school teachers the first day. The second day 200 farmers, members of school boards.

Results.

General satisfaction with the innovation. Decision to repeat the following year. Community meetings determined upon by superintendents and supervising teachers. During winter such meetings have been general over the county. Our office has assisted in 20 such meetings.

Walworth County Conference

Management.

The County Superintendent of Schools, Miss Helen Martin, the Walworth County Development Association represented by the

⁹ Reports of the conferences in Sauk, Oconto, La Crosse, and Waupaca Counties and of the Tri-County Conference are omitted here. Their nature is illustrated by the reports for Dane and Walworth Counties.

County Agricultural Agent. Held at the Opera House, Delavan.

Attendance.

Sessions ran from 100 to 200 people. Rainy weather, bad roads. County well represented by farmers from different clubs.

Results.

Formation of new farmers' clubs. Rapid growth of clubs in membership. Township community houses built. Large membership of clubs a feature.

Aggregate Attendance:

2,450 different persons.

Aggregate Cost: \$170.53

Respectfully submitted,
March 25, 1916
(Signed) C. J. Galpin
Rural Life.

These materials are presented as records of the work of a pioneer. Doubtless, the scope and the scientific content of resident and extension teaching have made substantial growth since 1919. These samples of the reports are presented not so much for the specific content as to show the untiring energy which Galpin put into the pioneering of this field, and particularly to show how he inspired the country people to organize and study the ways and means of improving the community agencies which determine the quality of country life.

As an expression of my personal feelings toward Galpin, I desire to

close this article with a letter I wrote to him from Rome in 1935 at the time of his retirement from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Rome, Italy

Dear Dr. Galpin:

In the first decade of this century, when I was a young professor of agricultural economics in the University of Wisconsin, you brought to me the impulse to see and understand the social side of rural life. Furthermore, you manifested that rare genius which enables a scholar to start with the simple elements of a problem in analyzing and comprehending the complex relations of human beings living in rural areas.

Due to your influence more than that of any other man in America, agricultural economics has ceased to be simply a farm economics, a marketing economics, a land tenure economics, all viewed from the standpoint of profits, and has found its center of interest in the standards of living, in the quality of the life and the cultural developments of the minds and the hearts of farm people in harmony with the purposes of the great personality that pervades the universe. You have indeed been a prophet of God in your own day to your own people and to all the world.

Sincerely yours,

Henry C. Taylor.

Dr. Galpin at Wisconsin

By J. H. Kolb†

The theme of life for Dr. Galpin at Wisconsin was the development of a science of rural society grounded in the life of rural people.

I.

He foresaw, first of all, the rising confluence of country and village or town relations—relations in social institutions and agencies, and in thought-ways. He called this the "rurban" attitude or point of view. The idea, if we would understand him fully, is much more important than any of the forms of its social organization. That he should have seen so clearly this trend in rural affairs and should have described its characteristics with such precision attests to the real genius of insight and inspection which he possessed and used to the full. I sometimes wonder as I reread those early statements of his, what the others of us have been doing in the meantime. Have we pushed beyond those frontiers of theory and analysis which he formed, as far and as vigorously as we should have? In Wisconsin, at least, farmers continue to stand on village streets which are not theirs, to send their sons and daughters to town and village schools in the determination of whose policies they have absolutely no legal voice. Confusion and embarrassment remain on both sides of the "rurban" equation. To complicate the situation, there has been a sharp rise in the

rural nonfarm, non-village contingent of our population.

With disarming and assumed naiveté Dr. Galpin told about going to Delavan, Walworth County, in August, 1911, renting a room in the hotel, and "without a note or new idea," spending two days just thinking. By evening of the second day a schedule was drafted and the third day he had 3,000 copies printed. He had been in Walworth County before, in 1904, visiting farmers in the interest of a new-process dairy plant. But of greater significance, and orderly and inquisitive mind had stored away in theoretical and in map forms, the results of ten years of experience as principal of a New York rural academy by three generations of farmers. It was even considered unbecoming to die there without making a bequest toward the endowment fund of this school.

In that rural community situation Dr. Galpin had not simply observed but had experienced the rural life patterns which foreshowed what was to be in Wisconsin, many of whose early settlers came from New York State. They brought with them not only the tools for farming and for family living, but the ideals and ideas as well as the forms for local government, general education, and social organizations. He had seen the boys and girls come to his academy, driving daily into the small

† University of Wisconsin.

village from farms three or four miles away. Not only had he seen his pupils in school, he had visited their homes and he had mapped what he called the social topography—the relationships which he discovered binding farmers and villagers into a true community.

He explained all this to the first Wisconsin Country Life Conference in February, 1911, even his technique for community map making. "Start out," he said, "from a village center on any road into the open country; you come to a home, and deep wear of the wheels out of the yard toward the village indicates that this home naturally goes to this village. . . the next home the same, and the next and the next, until by and by you come to a home where the ruts run the other way and grass grows a little, perhaps, in the turn toward this village, and you find that this home goes to the adjoining town for its major associations; between these two homes is the bounding line of the community." This is so characteristic of him; he did not approach "the home," i. e. his problem or his interview, empty-headed, without theory or hypotheses. He had his ideas but held them in abeyance. Then he observed—and he had time to observe, because he usually walked or rode a bicycle. Then he went in and found out "for sure."

After Galpin's report of observation and validation and after reports presented during the two full days, the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted: "Believing that any movement having for its ob-

ject the improvement of the social, educational, moral, and financial considerations of rural life will do much to make this life increasingly attractive and wholesome. . . "Resolved: That there be and there hereby is formed The Wisconsin Country Life Conference Association."

The step from research report to group action was simple, direct, and immediate. Dr. Galpin was established as social scientist in the Wisconsin tradition, and in personal friendship and professional association with Henry C. Taylor, chairman of the newly-formed Department of Agricultural Economics (1908), and with Harry L. Russell, dean and director of the College of Agriculture, Experiment Station and Extension Service. There were still many things to do and many difficulties to overcome, but it was a good beginning.

II.

Back of this beginning were many years of preparation, not premeditated or directed to this end, to be sure, but nevertheless immediate in their influence. It was as though a series of accumulated forces had become focused on an objective which had long been sought. It is only by some such explanation that one can understand the amount and character of work accomplished in the relatively short time spent at the University. Dr. Galpin was identified with the University in its College of Agriculture for eight years, the first of these on a half-time basis, the other half being given to his work as Uni-

versity pastor in association with his brother who was pastor of a local church. He was 47 years of age, nine years older than his "chief," as he liked to call him, Dr. Taylor. One cannot trace all of those forces, but some of the more obvious ones should be enumerated here.

He was at home with agriculture by early family heritage, by study and teaching, and by direct experience. His father was the son of a Virginia farmer, his mother the daughter of a New York farmer, and "all his uncles and aunts, save one," he said, "were farmers." He lived his boyhood days in the family of a rural pastor; he attended country schools, and was part of a "rural milieu," as he expressed it. In the Belleville Academy, New York, he established the first courses in agriculture taught in a secondary school. In his six years struggle against insomnia in the marginal farming areas of Michigan (which he called "Skims"), he lived and worked in the open with marginal farm people. It was the human factor in agriculture which was always the locus of his attention.

He was at home with science, physical and social; at Colgate with geology and astronomy in under-graduate days; at Harvard and Clark in graduate work with Munsterberg, Royce and G. Stanley Hall, and in a thesis done with William James, necessitating familiarity not only with American but with English, French, and German sources.

He was at home with rural life abroad, his first trip to Europe hav-

ing been made in the summer of 1896 when he was 32 years old, the second in 1914 as the war was breaking forth, and the third in 1926 (after leaving Wisconsin), when he represented the U. S. Departments of State and Agriculture as delegate to the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture. Pictures taken in the Scandinavian countries on the second visit and made into slides lined the shelves on one wall in Room 318 of Agricultural Hall, a veritable arsenal from which to draw for his classes and extension work.

He was at home with students and faculty (administrative policies and procedures he learned "the hard way," he often remarked). The seven years of first-hand experience with the personal and guidance problems of students in a large university as student pastor increased greatly his native and developed sensitivity to the human relations in society. Associated with him in this student enterprise at the University, although affiliated with other church bodies, were such men as the Reverends Richard Edwards, Edward W. Blake-man, Mathew G. Allison, Howard Gold, Henry C. Hengell—names still remembered on the campus as being originally connected with this pioneer undertaking. His interest and participation in out-of-doors activities, particularly hiking and hunting, brought him into contact and friendship with faculty people, among many others, Russell, Taylor, Hopkins.

Apparently the full force of this preparation and this capacity did not

register with the University's "administration" until some time after he left the state, which he did in the spring of 1919. After eight years of service, his salary at the time of leaving was \$2250; his academic rank was that of associate professor. He began his work in Washington with a compensation twice that figure, and as head of a Division.

A conventional means for describing and evaluating Dr. Galpin's work at Wisconsin would be to follow the traditional headings: research, teaching, extension. To do so would be to miss one significant contribution which he made—a contribution which, unfortunately has not been fully recognized. Attempts to press the content of work, time and funds into these three arbitrary categories compels one to deal carelessly with truth and reality.

"I brought to my classroom all that I had dug up in the state—and virtually nothing more," he wrote later in reflective mood. What "more" should he have brought? Some scientific reference or framework and some sense of meanings, assuredly, but these must have been included in the "virtually" if the memory and the testimony of his students are to be trusted. In another connection he explained that he began his university teaching with some trepidation but that he attempted "to *explain* what was going on in rural life."

Fortunately for those of us who followed, there were no text books in this field at the time, so Dr. Galpin had to find other sources. One of the

thrills of his life came to him at this point. As he looked back at the experience he asked to be pardoned for "the excited delight" he felt "in creating something" to show his friend, Dr. Taylor. Then he explained how different this approach was from broaching an opinion or reciting the position of some writer. "This map," which he had made to show Dr. Taylor, he declared, "did a thing to me which came well nigh to making me burn my books and stop going to libraries." But it didn't, it sent him back again and again to those secondary sources for help and for better reference of the facts which he was discovering by first-hand contacts with social situations. They were direct experiences for him and prevented him from taking an impersonal view of his problem in hand.

There is still no substitute for personal contacts with one's materials, no better antidote for paralysis acquired from too-technical analysis than to sit down with the people from whom one secured the data or with whose help they were secured, and to try to explain what the findings mean and then to listen while the people tell what *they* think is meant. Emphasis on such direct approaches can be carried to extremes, of course, and Dr. Galpin was ready with his caution. The limits to which he drew attention were sheer fatigue, incapacity to abstract, even "doubt of cognition itself," and finally, failure to reach the point of "imaginative ignition."

His role as teacher—expressed by

sharing experiences, findings and encouragements—did not alter as he met farm and village people in their own communities. He told them what others were doing. He showed them pictures of Wisconsin and European rural life at its best, carrying a gas tank in order to show lantern slides without electricity. He wrote bulletins and short popular circulars: *Rural Social Centers; Rural Clubs; Rural Community Fairs; Country Church, an Economic and Social Force; Rural Relations of High Schools*. He made friends and associates of other workers in rural society, county agents, county superintendents and supervisors of county schools, merchants and bankers in "farmers' towns." They helped him prepare and broadcast directions and inspiration for carrying out social surveys and play days in rural schools, for consolidating small schools, organizing cooperatives, bringing farmers and villagers together, for securing permissive state legislation to acquire land and erecting buildings for community purposes.

He traveled the state—everywhere. "No place was too remote, too small," he said. From these scattered places he brought back to the university problems both practical and theoretical, which should be discussed in the classroom, presented to extension leaders, and considered in plans for future research. This was also in good Wisconsin tradition for the "Wisconsin Idea" of the state as campus—education and/or service to the last

man, woman and child—and of the inter-service relations of state university and state government was then in ascendancy. Professors Commons, Ely, Ross, were Galpin's contemporaries and colleagues, and Charles R. Van Hise was president and vigorous leaders of the university. Dr. Galpin told later of the exhilaration he experienced when "the idea" was first presented to him by President Van Hise himself and in his own home. But he (Galpin) was ready for it in experience and in philosophy and entered into its service with enthusiasm.

III.

What, then, are the areas in which Dr. Galpin thought, worked, and taught at Wisconsin? 1. Human factors in agriculture. 2. Group relations in rural society. 3. Social institutions and organizations. 4. Farmers and their farms.

Human Factors

The point of view, amounting to a philosophy, which Dr. Galpin held and taught in regard to the human elements in American agriculture centered in the family and its home. He decried the arbitrary and academic divisions made in most agricultural colleges and extension services between "farm economy" and "household economy," pointing out that the two converge in "family economy." The family has not only legal status, but the ultimate outcome of the farming enterprise itself turns upon the cooperation, the mutual relations and decisions of the man and the woman in such things as protection of health,

education of children, use of leisure, consumption practices resulting in standards of living and those cultural values which really determine the personal quality of life. He put the question directly to the institutions concerned with agriculture when he declared that the farmer's problem is far from being solely one of prices for farm products or even of profits from agriculture. It is also a question of consumption in its broad sense and "for a college to leave this problem untouched and unsolved is to invite the situation in agriculture of farmers knowing how to make profits as farmers but not knowing how to spend their profits as consumers. Such an agriculture is neither stable nor prosperous nor well-paid."

Rather, the aim should be the establishment and development of a rural culture and rural civilization in thorough harmony with the life of the farmer as a "general type of human being" in a society whose "flower is the family." With such a premise skillfully laid, Dr. Galpin's class notes detail the arrangements within a rural environment which can be turned toward such an ideal. Among them are the geographic, direct contacts with a world of physical nature, of plants and animals; the residential, location of the home fixed in relation to the farming business and to neighbors; the occupational, farming a family undertaking; the property, private property in land for the farmer-operator. These environmental arrangements having to do with the personal qualities and the

social status of the family, he explained, furnish many varied sets of pressures, pleasures, stresses, and strains, with resulting mental, emotional, and social effects. "Here," he said, "are the beginnings for a psychology of farm life."

Then follow discussions of standards of living, the farm family's life cycle, taking modern science and technology into the home to relieve overstrain and fatigue and to help lead beyond mere money-making to human interests and satisfactions. The main issue, he said, lies between "fear based on inferiority and hope based on competency." In his discussion of the family cycle and the role of the child in the family, he anticipated positions taken more recently by some psychiatrists and some population experts, among the latter Gunnar Myrdal. He stated the idea very simply, "the child keeps the home together."

Group Relations

Class notes and outlines make it quite clear that Dr. Galpin thought and taught in terms of four major social groupings in rural society. Under a main caption, "How farmers are grouped," he enumerates and discusses the following: Home and family, country neighborhood, hamlet and village, community and socio-economic center. In the discussions of the family group are found descriptions of the inter-relations of man, woman, and child; of the relations of who's family with its farm and its land; and of the family with its neighbors and their social institutions and organi-

zations. Undergirding the whole family discussion is the central emphasis on the human values in agriculture, as briefly outlined in the previous section. Neighborhoods are described in terms of nationality factors, geographic factors—"the natural lay of the land," and family relations plus the accompanying social institutions of school and church.

Major attention is usually given the community composed of country and village or town center. In one course outline titled "The Agricultural Community," there are important chapters on the structure, the social characteristics, the institutions, the population, and a "theory based on democracy." The course outline begins with a description of European origins, the English village and the medieval town, and ends with the projected theory of "rurbanism"—the interdependence of country and small city or village. It is a "rational doctrine confessedly idealistic; it requires much readjustment; it . . . seeks to conserve the values of the farming class and the small city; it demands a square deal on the side of both parties; it is a large demand of farmers—responsibility in community life, a large demand from city-concession in all institutions to the country man; it makes the little city or village the center of the community."

The research work which gave content and conviction to such courses and to the point of view expressed on so many occasions is, of course, widely known. The idea of the rural community, the place of Walworth Coun-

ty, and the name of Charles J. Galpin are definitely tied together and will be for a long time. This was somewhat of a surprise to Dr. Galpin because he regarded the whole study as being fairly simple, and he was anxious to move along to something "difficult and important" by which to be remembered. What may not be quite so well known are (1) some of the background and thinking which went into the project at its early stages, (2) the emphasis given to the interaction and the inter-relations within the community boundaries and (3) some interpretations which Dr. Galpin himself gave to the findings.

The use of the many maps in the bulletin reporting the research findings attracted wide attention. They were of striking appearance, black against white, drawn by the experiment station artist, Miss Jennie Pitman, under the direction of the editor, Professor Andrew Hopkins. Questions of methodology and underlying assumptions were soon raised. Was Dr. Galpin an ecologist, or to what extent was he influenced by ecology in his approach. It will be recalled that Frederic E. Clements, professor of botany at the University of Minnesota published his *Plant Ecology* in 1907. Professor A. S. Pearse, then of the University of Wisconsin, wrote his *Animal Ecology* later, in 1926. Under the Clements terminology the Galpin group analysis could qualify in functional response as adjustment and structural response as adaptation. However, there was little if any recognition of the processes of in-

vasion, competition, or succession. Dr. Galpin himself did not recognize, if indeed it existed, any influence of this line of analysis. He was given great credit, however, by Dr. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago at a Purnell meeting of rural sociologists held at Purdue University in 1927. Dr. Park indicated that the study of group relations in Walworth County had stimulated him to make his first studies of what he called the "ecological areas" in the Chicago region. Dr. Galpin confirmed in personal correspondence our extended conversations about this whole matter. He wrote in 1933:

The growth of the "trade area idea" so far as I see it now, was something like this: Belleville, a country village of 500 population, was a center of store trade since 1815. Farmers were constantly coming to town to buy and sell. In 1828, when the farmers established an academy—they wanted a convenient place for it. What was more natural than the place their roads led to, and to which they constantly drove? In 1870, when they established a Grange, what more natural than to have it head where they traded, schooled their high school children? In 1880 when they established a cooperative creamery (largest then in the U. S., I believe), what more natural than to place this also in Belleville. I observed the magnetic relation of trade, barter, buying, selling. I came to believe that trade was a primal relationship which determined many other relationships. And I always said that the Academy strengthened all these trade relation-

ships. Naturally the spatial element came to the fore, as the large majority of social contacts of the farmers radiated to one center.

Then he added for good measure:

In June, 1911, I believe, I became an instructor in the University of Wisconsin and had to get something to teach, so naturally, I resorted to my previous hypothesis and study in New York, and decided to try the hypothesis out in Walworth County for the whole county; for mark you, I had driven this county over during the year 1904, visiting the farmers in the interest of a new type of creamery at Delavan. And, on reflection, I became convinced that my hypothesis would hold in that county. So I framed the method, went to Delavan a week, and carried it out for that community myself. Then, I engaged field agents to do the rest according to instructions. Nothing in my reading prompted this study.

There have been criticisms through the years that too great dependence was placed on the trade function, that it is an economic and an impersonal sort of contact. Those who are familiar with farmer-villager experiences know very well that trading may be a primary social contact in the Cooley interpretation and that very often it is closely bound with other social relationships just as Dr. Galpin pointed out in the quotation cited.

Valid criticism could probably be made of the method for making the "trade" map and of the inference

frequently drawn but never explicitly stated, that the trade area was the community area. The trade map was made by "merging" the dry goods and grocery maps which "nearly coincided." But maps were drawn of a half dozen other "zones" most of which did not "nearly coincide" with the generalized trade area. They were for such services as banking, weekly newspaper, milk marketing, high school, church, library. Of the twelve centers studied, only eleven furnished banking, only seven newspaper service, and only four library service. However, Dr. Galpin never attempted, as some have credited or accused him, of claiming that the communities he found were self-sufficient or mutually exclusive, or even characteristically stable. Indeed he takes pains to point out that there is a belt from one to two miles in width of what he called "neutral or common" trade territory, and that some farmers living about half way between village centers have a double or even a triple trading opportunity. Finally, he states that the "actual" or "fundamental" community is a composite of many expanding and contracting "feature" communities possessing the characteristic "pulsating instability of all real life."

Again, the presence of so many maps has seemed to divert the attention of many readers from the interaction, inter-related phase of the study which is, after all, the crux of the contribution. There is ample evidence for this in the bulletin but perhaps it was not marshalled as effec-

tively as were the boundary or area characteristics of the communities. Dr. Galpin's conclusion is definite on the point, however. He states that it is difficult if not impossible, to avoid the conclusion that about these rather complete agricultural centers a boundary is formed of an "actual" if not legal, community, "within which the apparent entanglement of human life is resolved into a fairly unitary system of inter-relatedness." It is this process of *resolution* which needs emphasis as well as further study and analysis.

In the concluding paragraphs of the bulletin he re-emphasized this "mesh of inter-related social interests," uniting small-city dweller and farmer and questioned whether segregation of the farmer is even possible. The issue he raised, however, is whether the farmer shall be willing to assume this enlarged social responsibility from which he would gain very greatly and by which he might divest himself of many present social handicaps and maladjustments but "without loss of his native independence." He gave further emphasis to this matter of internal relations of communities in the foreword which he wrote for our first restudy of Walworth County in 1932-33.

Town and country . . . are joined together rather closely in the relations of ordinary life. How intricate these relations are . . . and how sensitive to changes . . . are little known. The scientific study of the relationships existing between

town and country will open the eyes of farmer and townsman alike . . .

The principle of inter-relatedness has its application in the matter of inter-group as well as intra-group relations. Dr. Galpin recognized this but was too deeply engaged at the time in getting the community concept accepted to give much emphasis. He does indicate even in the Walworth County report that the farmer need not abandon the small neighborhood in order to accept the larger-scale responsibility of the community. He puts it in terms of "enlarging his responsibility" beyond the neighborhood. He actually included among the centers for study one of the neighborhood type (Millard) and one of the small hamlet type (Honey Creek) just to be able to show contrasts. As indicated earlier, other groups and expressions of their inter-relationships are found in Dr. Galpin's class notes (1917). The land basis for an agricultural community, he urged, should be about 100 square miles, the equivalent of about three conventional townships. It should be composed of 750 to 1,000 families, farmers and villagers or small-city people taken together with their wealth and properties.

A fuller interpretation came later in an unpublished manuscript which he titled "My Rural Philosophy." In the second chapter on "Community" he calls for the reorganization of country schools and churches and of local government on the larger town-country community scope so that the

farmer can better find his place in the great society. Here he proposes a standard of 1,000 families. It will take this many people and this much of resources to carry on comfortably modern community enterprises, he claimed. About 200 families might carry on such an enterprise as an elementary school and its related social activities, he suggested, but for most other services such a group of families should also relate itself with others in the larger community. In Wisconsin today, excluding the northern counties, 1,000 families would mean about 4,000 people, and of that number about 275 would be of high school age. This estimate is surprisingly near the number considered essential for a first-class rural high school by a state committee presenting its recommendations in a publication called "Education for Rural Wisconsin's Tomorrow," Madison, August, 1946.

Thus in his scheme of related groups beside the family are to be found country neighborhoods, small village-country communities, and larger town or small-city-country communities. He does not enlarge the pattern of relationships to include large urban centers. It is a little difficult to understand why the influence of such urban centers as Milwaukee, Chicago, Janesville, and Beloit were not recognized more fully in the Walworth study.

Organizations and Institutions

The beginnings for work done at Wisconsin in this area also trace back

to the Belleville, New York, experiences and studies. The report of one study, presented to the first state Country Life Conference (1911), was called "The Social Agencies in a Rural Community." The village librarian, under Dr. Galpin's detailed directions, spent three months making a survey of all village and farm families. All organizations having the village for their meeting place were listed. Each organization was given a symbol and these symbols were attached on a map at the location of each home which contained one or more members of the organizations. It was found that twenty-seven organizations centered in the village. The resulting map represented an interesting social design. Beside some homes were what Dr. Galpin called "comet tails." The length of the tail indicated the number of organizations with which members of the family were associated; the variety of symbols showed the different kinds of associated interests. "The big discovery," he said, "was the fact of a real community" of interests. Contrary to some theory, he found farmers and villagers mixing quite generally in all the organizations of the community. However, membership identifications were unevenly distributed. One third of the farmers were tenants and the map disclosed that these tenant-homes had on the whole "little connection with the important associated life of this community." Likewise, homes on poor land and on the back roads were "largely unsocialized." It was these social me-

chanisms which did much in the breeding and spreading of ideas, he pointed out. Then the home was the "cross breeder," because "back to the home come members from their organizational meetings to fertilize the minds of all the rest of the persons in the home with their associated contacts. Though only one person in the home should belong to a social group outside, this one would surely shake pollen over the others." The "cumulative" idea more fully developed later in the *Source Books* is also found here. It is not only the cumulating effects of many organizational connections within one home or one community which is stressed, but a "gained momentum from generation to generation."

It is a long catalog of activities, field work in the state, bulletins written, picture-taking and slide-making, articles and class notes, which stem from the conclusions of the Belleville study and includes the following subjects:

- Small-scale schools
- Large-scale schools
- Farmers' high schools
- Social centers
- Farmers', family, and community clubs
- Community events, fairs, and festivals
- Town-country cooperative efforts
- Play-days for rural schools
- School district self-surveys
- Cooperative enterprises
- Church interests in social improvement

Rural local government
 Rural art and cultural activities
 State and county country life
 conferences

There are those who claim that such endeavors do not come within the purview of theory or research. Whatever personal preferences may be on this point, however, it was the first-hand contact and the participant—observation in these areas which keep Dr. Galpin so close to the thinking and the behaving of rural people. They provided materials that he used liberally for his campus classes. They gave him entre and welcome to a myriad of social organizations and to the lay and professional leaders of the state as well as to many county and very many local units. He sums the reasons or motives for time and energy spent thus as follows: "In popular terms, *increase of contacts* means larger life, broader outlook and horizon, responsibility for greater social affairs, maintenance of relations in life on a community scale exceeding the present home and neighborhood scale." (Class notes, 1917.)

No good purpose will be served in attempting details here. Some items may, however, be of interest. First, a place of central importance was given to the rural community high school. "The farmers' high school is an agency second to none in helping to solve the social problems of the country."

Second, the rural church should "back up scientific agriculture as ethical ideal."

Third, Professor Emeritus and former Dean W. A. Henry, from Allenhurst, Florida, March 30, 1914, offered \$300 to the first Wisconsin cooperative rural laundry. The offer was announced before the Fourth Country Life Conference in the early spring of that year.

Fourth, there is an interesting story of how a condensed life history of John Frederick Oberlin, country pastor, was included at the end of the "Country Church" bulletin after sufficient Wisconsin materials and pictures had removed the dean's fears that the College of Agriculture might be printing history or biography. Ten thousand copies of the bulletin were distributed and another 30,000 copies sold through Dr. Galpin's personal efforts. A reprint of the Oberlin story was made later for further distribution to country pastors, by the late Dr. Malcolm Dana of the Yale Divinity School.

Fifth, the roster of speakers and discussion leaders at the four state country life conferences is long and most interesting. It includes many local people, lay and professional—associated with many organizations and institutions—and the names of many leaders nationally known. Among the latter are found the following: the Reverend Charles O. Bemis, McClellandtown, Pa.; Mr. H. W. Collingwood, Editor of the Rural New Yorker; Professor Richard T. Ely, Chairman of the Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin; Miss Jessie Field, Superintendent of Schools, Page County, Iowa; Profes-

sor William A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College; Reverend M. B. McNutt, Plainfield, Illinois; the Most Reverend S. G. Messmer, Catholic Archbishop of Milwaukee; Professor Graham Taylor, Editor of *The Survey*; President C. R. Van Hise, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Presbyterian Church in America, New York; Professor G. A. Works, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Sixth, was the central question of leadership—how to keep the professional leaders of the many social organizations and institutions in rural life alert, intelligent, and optimistic. It is still a real problem how trained leaders and “skilled ministrants,” as he called them, of rural sciences and culture are to maintain a hopeful, cheerful poise and point of view. Without these he counseled that they withdraw from the scene for the good of their agencies but more especially for the good of rural society. Dr. Galpin believed that hope comes because of something real and tangible. Therefore, he was always holding examples of success and devotion before such leaders. He called them beyond the humdrum of daily tasks to the ideals of the true scholar-leader, who never hoards his wisdom but freely gives it away.

Farmers and Farms

In September, 1918, Dr. Galpin, with the help of Miss Emily F. Hoag, assistant in agricultural economics at the University, made a field study of farm tenancy. The findings are re-

ported in Research Bulletin 44 of the Experiment Station. It was an analysis of the occupancy during a ten-year period, of 500 farms all lying within one village-country community area, Sun Prairie, Dane County, with a population of about 1200, being the community center. The study was made at the behest of a committee on Standardization of Research in Country Life which was appointed at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society in 1917. The recommendations called for an investigation of the social aspects of tenancy and especially the shifting of farm tenants. This was the only state study completed following the committee's plan.

When reviewing the results of the study, Dr. Galpin related how he had set his research trap for the tenant but evidently it was not sufficiently discriminating because to his surprise he caught not only the farm tenant but the retired farmer as well. He described the ways the farmer begins his retreat from the farm, sometimes without realizing it. The process may occupy the course of several years and include a great variety of steps, such as dividing the home farm, renting a part of the farm to a neighbor, letting the farm to his son on shares, moving out of the old homestead to a smaller house on the same farm while still helping on the farm, buying a smaller farm nearby while a son works the home farm, moving into town but continuing to help on the home farm, moving into town and taking up some other line of business,

finally giving up all active farming. Seldom, however, does the retired farmer give up a keen interest in the transactions and events in his old farm neighborhood. Dr. Galpin drew from the study a decided opinion that the village or town is party to both the tenant problem and the problem of the retired farmer. He urged the town, therefore, to perceive more clearly the importance and the close relations of its farm land basis, to recognize the nearby farmer as an actual present citizen of the community, and to take measures to correct evils of farm tenancy and to reduce the many perplexities of the retired farmer.

At the other end of the "ladder" was the younger man advancing toward ownership of the farm. The study followed the so-called "related" tenant and found him in the majority of cases to be a son or son-in-law. (47% of the tenants were related to owners.) It was worth notice, he remarked, as "a piece of rural sagacity" in the climb up the agricultural ladder that 79 sons who purchased farms "kept close to their father as adviser or landlord and presumably received their fathers' material backing when it came to purchase."

What might be considered a forerunner of the Sun Prairie farm tenancy study was a "Sociological Survey of Verona Township," Dane County, made with the help of seven graduate students, December 26 to 30, 1910. Schedules were taken from 241 of the 300 households, including those in the village of Verona located

directly in the center of the township, the community center. Of all the farmers 73% were found to be owners and 27% tenants. A wide variety of information was gathered ranging from family composition, organizational and institutional relations and memberships to publications received, crops produced, sources of income, education, patronage of saloons and financial standing. While a complete analysis of the data was not made nor a manuscript prepared, one chief axis of interest was the tenure system and the social status of the tenant. It is of whimsical interest, at least, that 87% of the owners and 75% of the tenants had "church relations;" 65% of the owners and 58% of the tenants had "saloon relations."

A sort of sequel to the Sun Prairie study was an investigation into "Causes and Conditions of Retirement of 100 Retired Farmers Living in Mount Horeb," Dane County. It was done by Veda Larson Turner, Assistant Economic Analyst, United States Department of Agriculture, under Dr. Galpin's direction, in the year 1923, and covers the period of a generation. The situation discovered is well summarized in the following paragraph:

So far as one can judge there is no social line separating the retired farmers from the rest of the village group. This is largely due to the fact that they came from the immediate vicinity of Mount Horeb, so had social, church, and business contacts before they moved there, and to the fact, that most of the villagers

came from the surrounding farms as young people leaving home and starting out for themselves. Several farmers did feel that they were being exploited by the villagers in the matter of village improvement taxation. The complaint was that the new school building, the water system and the sewer system were all paid for by the retired farmers. Perhaps there was some basis for this feeling, inasmuch as nearly all the retired farmers were property owners, and therefore tax payers, while many of the villagers rented their homes, and so did not have to pay taxes, but could vote, and enjoyed the benefits of these improvements.

Thus, we have gone the full circle of Dr. Galpin's concerns—while at Wisconsin—with rural life and agriculture, that is: from farm family through communities, organizations, institutions to family farm—the farmer's relation to his land. It should probably be made plain that most of the materials were farm-family centered. Village, town, and other non-farm rural family relations lay beyond the threshold of his observations and investigations.

While he disclaimed that his contributions here were sociological, they are certainly "the stuff" from which sociology is made. He succeeded, as Dean Russell wrote in his foreword to Dr. Galpin's first book, *Rural Life* (Century Co., 1918):

In opening a fresh vein of thought that bids fair to be a mine of increasing richness in that it offers a pertinent and tangible foundation for the

moulding of rural life, not on a basis of separate development where the city and the country are unrelated to each other, but where the two forms of expression are mutually dependent on each other.

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———"The Spring Valley Harvest Festival," *Second Wisconsin Country Life Conference*, February, 1912. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Serial No. 509, General Series No. 342.

——— *A Method of Making a Social Survey of a Rural Community*, Circular of Information 29, First Ed., January 1912, Second Ed. December, 1912, Agr'l. Exp. Sta., University of Wisconsin.

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——— and G. W. Davies—*Social Surveys of Rural School Districts*, Circular 51, October, 1914. Agr'l Exp. Sta., University of Wisconsin.

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_____ and J. A. James—*Rural Relations of High Schools*, Bul. 288, March, 1918. Agr'l Exp. Sta., University of Wisconsin, Madison.

_____ *Rural Life*, Century Company, New York, 1918.

_____ and Emily F. Hoag—*The Rural Community Fair*, Bul. 307, November, 1919. Agr'l Exp. Sta., University of Wisconsin, Madison.

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Dr. Galpin at Washington

By Carl C. Taylor†

The two preceding articles have presented penetrating insights into the personal and professional characteristics and habits of Dr. Galpin. When he transferred to Washington and assumed the responsibilities of promoting and guiding rural social research on a nationwide basis, these characteristics continued to manifest themselves. In this new position he was for 15 years Dean of Rural Sociology in the whole country. His touch

of originality and straightforward approach to all situations proved themselves in the development of good methodology in sociological research. His keen insights, his use of group thinking in conceiving research projects and his cooperative method of carrying them through to completion did more to develop rural social research at colleges and state experiment stations and to develop young rural sociologists than everything combined which had transpired up to that time.

† Washington, D. C.

Because of his practice of stimulating many persons, at many institutions, to make a start in rural social research and his universal practice of encouraging creative thinking on the part of others, the research he stimulated sometimes seemed diverse and scattered. Furthermore, because he did not seek to retain tight control over the many persons and institutions with whom he cooperated, it was inevitable that not all his cooperative projects were satisfactorily completed. Rural social research was young and undeveloped at most colleges and universities and those who directed research at these institutions had diverse ideas about the most fruitful fields in which to invest their funds. It is, therefore, exceedingly doubtful that any method other than that which Galpin used would so successfully have threaded its way through this uncharted field. He utilized the relatively small funds at his disposal to plant rural sociological research leaven at as many institutions as possible, generally from \$400 to \$600 at each institution, to support a project which some rural sociologist was willing and anxious to undertake.

Galpin did not, however, start his work at Washington without a charter which he himself had participated in formulating. A group of 28 rural life leaders, appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Houston had met on May 1, 2 and 3, 1919, in Washington, "to consider the subject of farm life studies as one of the divisions of research work of the proposed Bureau

of Farm Management and Farm Economics." Dr. Galpin was a member of this committee, as was Dr. H. C. Taylor, the newly-appointed Chief of the new Bureau. A few sentences quoted from the Report of this Committee and a list of the fields of work which the Committee suggested will serve to describe the scope and the activities contemplated by the new Division:

For many years efforts have been made by cities to provide satisfactory houses, schools, churches, stores, hospitals, medical services, recreation, sanitation and other necessary modern improvements.

In many rural communities splendid results already have been achieved in providing the facilities of modern civilization and in organizing for the maintenance of a better social life. In other rural districts, little, if any, progress has been made. It is desirable to study the causes of failure and the conditions of success to determine the actual needs in different localities and develop plans and methods which will help farmers in their efforts to reach out for the better things of life.

The attitude of the farmer's wife, the boy, the girl, toward farm life is a matter of great importance, as is also their health and welfare.

The farm home has relations also to other homes in the neighborhood; to country villages, where most of the trading is done; to the township or town; to the county seat and the state capital; and finally, to the distant city where much of its products are sent. . . The relation

to these population groups deserves careful study.

Farm life is related also to many organizations without definite geographic boundaries. . . It is important to study these various organizations in relation to farm life and the causes of success and failure.

Farm tenancy is an economic problem, but it also has important social aspects.

The treatment of rural disability—the defectives, dependents, delinquents—is a social problem deserving immediate attention.

Finally, the social effects of local disasters due to natural causes appear worthy of consideration, and also the social benefits of thrift and of the agencies for promoting thrift, such as savings institutions, rural credit organizations, and the like.

Ten "Suggested Fields of Study" each with from 4 to 10 sub-projects, were outlined as follows:

- I. Rural home life.
- II. Opportunities for social contacts in typical rural communities.
- III. The relation of educational and religious institutions to farm life problems.
- IV. Problems relating to geographical population groups.
- V. Rural organizations (without definite geographical boundaries).
- VI. Social aspects of tenancy and landlordism.
- VII. Special aspects of various types of farm labor.

VIII. The relation of various forms of disability to farm-life problems.

IX. The social consequences of local disasters due to natural causes.

X. The social consequences of thrift and agencies for promoting thrift.¹

Galpin assumed the responsibility for developing the fields of research prescribed by this charter on May 14, 1919. His first budget, for the fiscal year 1919-20 was \$20,390. His staff consisted of 4 professionals and 1 clerk. The first publication of the Division, USDA Bulletin No. 825, by W. C. Nason and C. W. Thompson, entitled, "Rural Community Buildings in the United States" appeared in January, 1920. The second, "Plans of Rural Community Buildings" USDA Bulletin 1173, by W. C. Nason, appeared in January, 1921, and the third, "The Organization of Rural Community Buildings," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1192, by W. C. Nason, appeared in June, 1921. A footnote to the third of these publications stated, "that this series of bulletins was based on an intimate study of more than 200 community buildings in all parts of the country."

The first 3 bulletins were a part of a specific line of projects pursued by Mr. Nason and guided by Dr. Galpin.

¹ Circular 139—*Report of Committee Appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the Subject of Farm Life Studies as one of the Divisions of Research Work of the Proposed Bureau of Farm Management and Farm Economics, Washington, D. C., June, 1919.*

These projects included studies of rural recreation planning, rural village planning, rural hospitals, rural libraries, rural community fire departments and rural industries.

These studies of successful community enterprises were carried out because of Galpin's specific conviction that the best way "to study the causes of failure and the conditions of success" specified by the Committee which recommended the work of the Division, was to point out the good things in American rural life and tell the stories of how they were accomplished. This technique alone fitted Dr. Galpin's character and spirit, for as H. C. Taylor says, he was a "crusader;" and he could not drive himself to give much attention to things that failed. Other early studies, most of them in cooperation with colleges, which emphasized the good things and the successes in rural life, appeared in bulletins entitled, "Rural Life in Arkansas At Its Best" (July, 1923); "Examples of Community Enterprises in Louisiana" (October, 1923); "Rural Progress Day" (Michigan, 1926) and "Successful Farm Families in Colorado" (April, 1927). "The National Influence of a Single Farm Community" by Emily F. Hoag of the Washington staff, published as USDA Bulletin No. 984 in December, 1921 should be included in this list. It was a continuation of Galpin's own study of the Belleville Community in New York. It was in the foreword to this bulletin that Dr. Galpin recorded in writing the viewpoint which he continually expressed

to his professional colleagues. He said:

Searching out the defects of country life has already gone far beyond the point of usefulness. The mounting mass of petty frailties and peccadillos, accumulated by shortsighted methods of country-life exploration, has obscured the body of excellencies native to farm populations. The chronic publicity of rural shortcomings has created a psychological situation fostering widespread pessimism about farm life. This cloud of doubt, far from remedying the defects, has tended to cast upon country life itself a shadow for which no legitimate cause exists.

The cure for this unfortunate situation is a policy of inventorying the better things in country life and spreading their story far and wide. These better things, like seeds, will take root and displace the worst things. Hope and contentment will revive, and pride in the part which farm communities play in national life will stop the unreasonable panic over the status of farm life.

The first official cooperative project agreement which is on record was signed on February 12, 1920. It was with the State Agricultural Experiment Station of West Virginia where Nat T. Frame, one of Galpin's old students at Belleville Academy, was Director of Extension and through whom arrangement with the Experiment Station was made. Its objective was stated to be "to determine by community analysis what social factors are of the first order in the development of rural community life." The published bulletin of this study

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appeared under the title "French Creek as a Rural Community." Six more cooperative projects were initiated during 1920; 3 were studies in the field of tenancy and 3 were listed under the title of "Primary Population Groups." The tenancy projects were in Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa and the primary group projects were with State Experiment Stations in Wisconsin, New York, and Montana. Two other agreements for primary group studies were signed the next year with North Carolina and Missouri.²

During 1922 cooperative projects were started in three other fields: studies of villages, of institutions, and farmers' standards of living. By the end of 1924 studies had been initiated in the fields of trade centers (towns), population, and attitudes. The other basic lines of research initiated by Dr. Galpin during his 15 years as Head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life were in the field of rural municipalities.

At the end of 10 years Dr. Galpin had this to say about the development of the work of the Division:

The Division has been influential in three directions: first, in farm population statistics, covering composition, migration, gain or loss on farms; second, farm population national groupings; third, farm population standards of living.³ When the Division started there were no farm population Census figures.

It has made strenuous efforts for such basic information in each Census schedule, and has succeeded in some measure. Nor was there ten years ago any considerable information on the nature of farmer groupings, so necessary in any effective organization of farmers for improved production and marketing. Now we know a good deal about the dynamics of the farm community's social structure. The farmer's standard of living was not even a matter of statistical discussion ten years ago. Now we have the basis for thinking upon this important subject due in part to the Division's role in this field.

The records so definitely indicate that Galpin's analysis at that time was correct that it is worth while to give a paragraph to the development which he sponsored in these three major fields.

In the field of farm population statistics his cooperative project with the Bureau of Census and with the Institute of Social and Religious Research was far more outstanding than is generally recognized. He initiated and planned a special tabulation of the farm population of 8 selected counties. This provided a volume of information not previously available. The 1920 Census report was the first to divide the rural population into rural farm and rural nonfarm classes. Dr. Galpin planned and carried through an analysis of the farm population of these 8 counties, classified by sex, age, race and nationality tenure groups, residence, illiteracy, school residence, marital conditions,

² Division file of cooperative agreements.

³ *Farm Population and Rural Life Activities*, Vol. III, No. 3., Sept., 1929.

etc. He also started the annual farm population estimates in 1920.

The second outstanding population study was a statistical analysis of 150 representative villages scattered widely throughout the United States. It was a cooperative study with the Institute of Social and Religious Research and the Bureau of the Census. The findings were published by the Institute in four volumes: *Village Analyses of Middle Atlantic, Southern, Midwestern and Far Western Villages*. These were statistical analyses. I think it is correct to say that practically no rural sociologist at that time had been very much concerned with population analysis. I know it is correct to say that Dr. Galpin, because of his great interest in people as personalities, has never been given due credit for initiating research in this exceedingly important statistical field.

"Farm population natural groupings" was Galpin's characterization of the second major line of projects. Again I doubt whether rural sociologists have given him due credit for this concept of "natural groupings"; most of them do not know that he is the person among us who coined that phrase. Dr. Kolb, in his preceding article, has described how and why Galpin saw the naturalness of the rural groups which he studied. Most outstanding among the studies of groups was the 5 study series of primary population groups. The objective of these studies was stated in the cooperative agreements as follows: "To determine by community analysis

the primary population groups and the fundamental characteristics of these groups in — — — — county." The instructions Dr. Galpin gave to those of us who participated in these studies were to discover and analyze those significant groupings, next above the family, of farm people. As all who have read the bulletins which resulted from these studies know, the analyses went beyond primary groups, in the direction of the study of service areas such as Galpin had studied in Walworth County, Wisconsin in his *Anatomy of an Agricultural Community*.

There were, however, studies of other groups; a number of them studies of institutions, a few of them studies of the trade centers as rural community service centers, and some village studies in addition to those referred to in the paragraph above.

A line of projects which undoubtedly grew directly out of Galpin's *Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community* consisted of a number of similar and related projects. The first was a cooperative project with Tulane University, the agreement for which was signed in December, 1921. Its findings were published in a bulletin entitled, *Some Factors in Town and Country Relations*. Another early one was with the Experiment Station of Minnesota, the agreement signed in July, 1922. Three others were completed by 1924 after which this particular line of studies lost its relatively high emphasis. Some of the studies gave more emphasis to

trade services and less to the "rurban" community than Dr. Galpin had in his *Social Anatomy* and I suspect this may have been why work in this particular field declined. With its decline, however, a field of analysis more nearly following the significant things Galpin had covered in his Walworth County study was developed.

When Dr. Theodore Manny went to Hendrix College, Arkansas from the University of Wisconsin in 1923, he and Galpin immediately began an analysis of rural municipalities. The Project Agreement was signed between the Division and Hendrix College in January, 1924. The project was entitled, "Social Aspects of the Farmers' Local Municipalities in the United States." The Study was nation-wide and continued by Dr. Manny when he joined the Washington staff in 1927. This study was published as a book entitled, *Rural Municipalities* in 1930.

The study of rural municipalities and other governmental units was, so to speak, a study in structures; but another line of related projects pursued by Dr. Manny were functional studies having to do with farmers' participation in these larger structures and their opinions and attitudes concerning both the structures and their participation. These were pioneering studies in the fields of attitudes and opinions but at the same time were studies in "rurban" relationships. Four of them were carried out as cooperative projects with State Experiment Stations and three of them by Dr. Manny of the Washing-

ton office. Those with the Experiment Stations were "What Farmers Think About Farming" (South Dakota); "Social and Economic Relations of Farmers in Pickaway County" (Ohio); "Farmers' Opinions and Other Factors Influencing Cotton Production and Acreage Adjustment in the South" (Virginia); and "Marketing Attitudes of Farmers" (Minnesota). Dr. Manny's three studies were "Farmers' Experience and Opinions as Factors Influencing Cotton Marketing Methods"; "What Ohio Farmers Think of Farmer Owned Business Organizations"; and "Membership Relations in Community Organizations."

Dr. Manny was one of the two professional rural sociologists on Dr. Galpin's staff during his tenure in office. The other was Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick who joined the staff in 1922 and for a number of years pursued one of the major lines of analysis of the Division.

The studies of levels and standards of living constitute one of Galpin's most outstanding contributions. It has already been noted that he initiated a study in this field as early as 1922 in cooperation with Iowa State College of Agriculture. It was that year that he added Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick to his staff for specialized work in this field. Some of the studies were called "Cost of Living in Farm Homes" and some of them "The Living Conditions and Cost of Living in Farm Homes." Some of them were more detailed studies such as "Average Quantities and Costs of Clothing

Purchased by Farm Families;" "Average Expenditures for Household Furnishings and Equipment Purchased by Farm Families;" "Average Quantity, Cost and Nutritive Value of Food Consumed by Farm Families;" and "Sources and Uses of Income Among Farm Families." Twenty-three of these studies were published in mimeographed form from January, 1924 to August 1928.

Before we leave the analysis of the fields of work which Galpin stimulated and guided I want to record a thing which he said to me after his retirement and which, if he were living, he would probably not want me to quote. It was concerning his dropping out of the field of farm tenancy studies and gradually drifting out of the field of levels of living research. His statement was: "We gave up research in these fields because others seemed to feel that they should have a monopoly on them. I did not care to fight, and rationalized that if my mind was not fertile enough to develop other fields equally significant I was not worthy of my responsibility." This was a commentary upon the spirit of Dr. C. J. Galpin. The remainder of his statement is a commentary upon his judgement as a rural sociologist. He concluded by saying: "I was wrong in the whole matter, Carl, because farm tenancy and the farmer's level of living are fields to which rural sociologists should make their contributions and I hope you will find ways by which to again initiate work in these fields."

Galpin was not known as a severe

methodologist and because of this some of his contemporaries did not count him as a scientist. To him the significance of the problem or the situation was the really important thing and methodology only a tool to be used in studying and appraising these problems and situations. His *Anatomy of an Agricultural Community* was an outstanding creation in the field of methodology but to Galpin it seemed to be a simple, straightforward, commonsense way of analyzing an important set of social relationships. He was always interested in methods and believed thoroughly in using quantitative methods just as far as possible. In a seminar or what would now be called a "workshop" on the field of agricultural economics, held in Washington in 1922, and in which the outstanding agricultural economists of the nation participated, Galpin made the following statements:

The fact is that all too much hitherto have economic theorists set up a hypothetical, mythical, unstudied man factor to go along with the studied and fairly well understood land and capital factors. The resulting formulae have therefore been defective. Not until the man factor has received by all the College, State and Federal agencies the scientific study given to the other factors will the agricultural industry receive well-balanced formulae based upon thorough-going economic research.

To carry this matter a little further let me answer the question which is on your lips. "What are some of the blind spots in

our knowledge of farm population?" I am sure you are saying to me in your mind: If scientific knowledge of the farm population is absolutely needed in order to utilize our scientific data on land, cattle, plants, credits, and markets, you can tell us, if you are willing, in what respects the exact knowledge is needed. I will therefore enumerate some of these blind spots and indicate what, I believe, is hanging fire in the solution of farm economy.

... "the health of farm population groups," "stability of farm population groups," "migration from farm occupation and farm life," "the standards of a farm population."

Let me now answer the inquiry whether scientific research is feasible in regard to the *man* (farm population) factor.

First, let me remind you that the Federal Census Bureau issues a decennial report on Population—a report gained by scientific methods.

Second, let me recall to your mind that Roosevelt's Country Life Commission in 1908 urged in its report that scientific studies should be made of the life side, i.e., population side, of country life.

Third, it is quite possible, if necessary, to name certain college and Federal bulletins of a research character in regard to farm populations which have received recognition from eminent sociologists and economists as contributions to the science of farm economy.

Fourth, many statistical measures of population (characteristics and relations) have been worked out and are available for use in statistical study; the farm-

ers' standards of living are measurable; the farmers' major institutions are easily graded and scored; the farmers' local government is describable, measurable, and can be evaluated.

Fifth, experimentation, even, is possible under certain conditions, and within certain limits. For example, agreement can be made by a responsible agency like the college with a certain farm population group, for the introduction of some group practice, institution, or enterprise, calculated to react strongly on the group. The practice, institution or idea introduced will be under specification and control. The results and reactions may be noted and studied, as in a baby beef feeding experiment.

Galpin never had large appropriations or a large Washington staff in carrying out his work. His largest appropriation was \$33,825 and his largest staff was 5 full-time professionals in 1929-30. During his 15 years as Head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, 217 research studies were made and published, 101 by the cooperating institutions in the different States, 21 bulletins and 95 mimeographed reports by the Division. As was said above, he promoted research and rural sociology by the leavening and stimulating process and accomplished exceedingly large results with exceedingly small expenditure of funds. He was continuously alert and active in developing rural sociology not only as a field of research but as a general field of useful knowledge. In addition to participation in all the sociological

scientific societies and conferences, he made many speeches before the Land-grant College Association, Farmers' Weeks, and other professional and public gatherings. He wrote many articles, directed at the general public, which he felt must understand the field if research in it was to develop. He saw to it that press releases were issued telling the story of effective research that had been accomplished.

In March, 1927, he began the publication of "Farm Population and Rural Life Activities," a review of current research and other related projects of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and institutions and agencies cooperating, and issued a quarterly publication. This publication, while primarily a house organ and newsletter of rural sociologists, was more than that. It was an instrument for the promotion of rural sociological research.

In this first issue Dr. Galpin wrote:

It is this inter-relatedness of the work of all sociologists of rural life that prompts the putting out of this quarterly mimeograph to present and future sociological research cooperators. Any information of a sociological character which shall directly sharpen the instruments of rural research,—and consequently sharpen rural teaching and rural extension—will be welcome and find a place here. It is hoped that this quarterly will prove able to knit together the efforts of rural sociologists. "The improvement of the rural home and rural life," to use the words of the Purnell Act, is nothing less

than a lofty national aim, in fact, well-nigh a great national cause or struggle, which has come to take its place alongside other historic American struggles.

The last issue of Farm Population and Rural Life Activities under Dr. Galpin's guidance, April, 1934, contained a signed, concise summary of the work of the Division during his period of tenure. It showed that the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life had had cooperative studies with 4 other Divisions in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, with 7 other Bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture, and with 4 Federal Agencies outside the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It listed cooperation with 48 colleges and universities in 37 States, 37 of them with Land-grant Colleges and 11 with other institutions.

He listed 43 states in which studies had been conducted by the Division, not in cooperation with other institutions.

He named 32 states in which members of the Washington staff had given addresses at various institutions; 160 of these addresses were by himself and 31 by other members of the staff.

After his retirement June 30, 1934, Dr. Theodore B. Manny was Acting Head of the Division until September, 1935, when I assumed the responsibilities. From then until 1942 Galpin regularly came to the office once a week and occupied a desk in a room adjoining my office, the door always left open between the two

rooms. This arrangement was made in order that I might have his wise counsel and that he might not quickly sever his influence over the work which he had so faithfully and effectively guided for 15 years. A great deal of personal and personal-professional correspondence was directed to him for a number of years. We provided secretarial assistance by which he might handle this correspondence but he insisted that everything that had even the slightest tinge of official concern was my responsibility. It was in counseling with him about these matters and concerning the rapidly expanding work of the Division that I developed a deeper appreciation not only of his fertile mind but of his great sagacity. I doubt whether any other persons than the authors of these three articles know how wise he was because, of all men that I have ever known, he was the least a salesman of himself.

Galpin wrote only one systematic work after his retirement, his *My Drift into Rural Sociology*. However, he wrote a few articles and accepted invitations to deliver a number of addresses. One of the last of these and one which I suspect he himself would select for publication is included as one of the two of his articles

and speeches which are included in this Memorial Issue. The other is: "The Human Side of Farming," January 7, 1920.

This article has been far more a report than an appraisal. Let me therefore repeat sentences which appear earlier in the article, the significance of which the reader may not have grasped. They are:

He was, for 15 years, Dean of Rural Sociology in the whole country.

He utilized the relatively small funds at his disposal to plant rural sociological research leaven at as many institutions as possible.

To him the significance of the problem or the situation was the really important thing and methodology only a tool to be used in studying and appraising these problems and situations.

He was continuously alert and active in developing rural sociology not only as a field of research but as a general field of useful knowledge.

He said, "Not until the man factor has received by all the College, State and Federal agencies the scientific study given to the other factors will the agricultural industry receive well-balanced formulae based upon thorough-going economic research."

The Human Side of Farming*

By Charles Josiah Galpin

Introduction

Emerson was fond of preaching to his generation that behind every common event lurks a glorious meaning; within the work-a-day service of every occupation lies an exalting virtue. Every worker in Emerson's philosophy was to be a real man. Every man and woman was to be a real thinker. Every American was to be an American scholar. The attorney was to be the man thinking law; the merchant was to be the man thinking in the store; the agriculturist was to be the man thinking on the farm. Emerson pointed out the danger that instead of being the man thinking in the law office, the attorney might come to be a mere lawyer; the merchant might turn out to be a mere storekeeper; the man thinking on the farm might drop into the ways of a mere farmer.

We need in this generation an Emerson who shall have faith in men and in the common tasks of American life; an Emerson who shall constantly challenge the worker in the lowliest occupation to open the door of hope into the world of thought and also challenge the thinker of high thoughts to hunt out the noble content of the common tasks of ordinary life.

Agriculture—farming, as we call

it—has been listed by the populace, I fear, among the occupations where manual labor strikes the key-note. We need an Emerson to reinterpret the spiritual values in this noble, wonderful occupation.

But our story to-day is not of agriculture, itself, but rather that of people and the life of the people engaged in agriculture. The human side of farming has received attention from everybody since 1908, when Roosevelt woke the nation with the call to give the farmer a larger share in the social dividends of life. Better living on the farm for man, woman and child has since then become the slogan of country life.

I.

The Roll of Country Life Workers

It may not be out of place to call a short roll of men and women who have added something to the idea of a better country living in America. First of all, Sir Horace Plunkett, that great Irish countryman, who helped to launch the Roosevelt Country Life movement; Dean Liberty H. Bailey, Dean for many years of the New York State College of Agriculture, Chairman of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, the poet of farm life, the interpreter of the independent landsman, the idealist of the coming agriculture; President Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, member of the Roosevelt Commission and

* Address delivered at University of West Virginia, January 7, 1920, before the students and faculty of the University and the farmers of West Virginia.

constant caller of men to confer on matters of country living, getting all the forces of country life together; no man has been more persistent in his loyalty to a fuller life of the farm family and the upbuilding of the country community; Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Columbia University, clergyman and University professor; he has set the problems of the country church before the conscience of the nation; Professor John Gillette, of the University of North Dakota, who blazed the way toward a rural sociology; Miss Mabel Carney, Columbia University, teacher of country teachers, lover of country people; President Harold W. Foght, South Dakota Normal College, who has brought to us the lessons of Denmark, and her schools. Besides these, every state has its favorite sons and daughters who are known as country life enthusiasts, and a great number of farm men and women who have heard the call to a better country living, and are known as staunch country life leaders.

II.

Unorganized and Organized Community Life

This band of devoted workers for a high type of country life faced country conditions which had not been analyzed. Few problems of ten years ago had been separated from the mass of conditions. The observer and thinker had to go from community to community and note the likenesses and the differences, and come to a judgment of excellences and

short-comings and then go to a working hypothesis for a problem. For example, I go into a fine dairy country community, eighteen miles from a railroad. I get acquainted with a family and its family life and the community. This is what I find: Three boys and girls all in the little district school half a mile away. Three of them are approaching the time when the little school can offer no more to them. The father has prospered in his dairying—built a new house, a new barn, got a flock of sheep, a fine herd of cows, pigs, poultry. The mortgage is lifted from the farm, money is in the bank. The mother has a family history of education in another state. She wants, she insists that her children shall have higher education. There is no high school within eighteen miles. There is no regular church nearer. A periodic Sunday school, an occasional itinerant preaching service. No grange. No farmers' club. No women's clubs. In fact, no organized agency or activity, in a fertile well-to-do dairy country, to engage the families in a community life. A series of farmsteads. A series of households; but units unorganized together. The mother prevails finally, and the family moves to town for the high school. They rent the farm to a less experienced farmer. They buy a house in town and start in to besiege the high school and take it by force. The boys soon find that high school is not what they had thought. The girl takes to it like a duck to water. After a year, the boys are

ready to quit. The girl overworks, and suddenly falls victim to disease and dies. The shadows fall. Town life is expensive. Things are not as they had seemed. Friends have to be made anew. The capital of friendship, slow of growth, is gone. The family comes to a crisis, and drifts back to the farm with raw experience, but little solid education. Illusions gone, but no advance in giving better life to their community. The problem arises, therefore, how organize a community and provide it with institutions at the door step.

I go into another dairy country community in another state, six or seven miles from the railroad. I become a teacher there of country boys and girls. One farmer, one of my trustees, who had made with his own hands and brain his competence, shortly before he died, sent for me and gave me a message for his only son. "Tell my boy," said he, "not to work so hard when I am gone as I have done. Tell him I want him to become a more broadly read man, a more public man than I have been." This message I put off for months, but one day in haying time, when the young man is busy with mower and team, I seek him out. I find him in the field driving his mower furiously through the heavy meadow grass. He stops and sits in his seat. While the horses rest, I try crudely to tell this boy what his father wanted him to be. I try to get him to forecast twenty years. I try to tell him that he has money, prosperity, friends, and need not spend himself exclusively on

the economics of farming. I say, "Will, your father wanted you to become a man of influence in the affairs of the community, county, and state." I walk off over the mown grass carrying with me a sense of failure. He does not seem to comprehend why he should not work hard with his muscles when that is what he likes to do. Twenty years pass by. I find that boy supervisor of his township, member of the County Board, Chairman of a committee to build a county sanatorium for the tuberculous. I find that he takes his work seriously and visits tuberculosis hospitals all over the country.

He builds the sanatorium. I find him when war comes going as a farm volunteer to do tractor work in France, as an aid to the farmers of France. This last month the Dean of the College of Agriculture in his state called in a large group of farmers for advice to the College. This young man, a graduate of the short course, was one. Then I learn that this young man is made Chairman of the Executive Committee of this group of farmers to see that the plans decided upon for the expenditure of a \$2,000,000 budget go through. Will has made good to his father's wish and has become a public man. But the reason is not to be found in the father's wish, merely, or in a teacher's laying on of hands. Rather, the community has made the man. Not a land as fat as the prairie of Illinois. A prosperous land simply, but an organized community. Institutions were there with a history of close on to a hundred

years. A country high school, or as they called it, "an academy" had been founded in 1824 under the title of a Literary Society. This academy had thirty farmers for trustees. Its faculty members during the year came from all the prominent colleges and institutions and normal schools of the East. From the beginning the academy was coeducational. The boys and girls from the farms sat there together under the teaching of these men and women who had come from the dynamic centers of thinking.

Debating clubs for the young men and literary societies for the young women were always there. The community had two strong churches with permanent pastors. One of the oldest granges in the nation was established there, and still going strong. A large cooperative creamery was an economic feature. The Chautauqua movement engaged the women of the community. It led to several women's clubs, two of which became affiliated with the Federated Women's Clubs of America. The County Agent movement struck the community among the first. This will suffice to show the secret. Here is a community wherein the people are linked together by historic institutions. The families have stayed on the land. Each son and daughter has a family tradition behind him or her and an institutional tradition. Here is a fabric woven into a community pattern where all individual threads are tied, knotted, woven into a texture which holds them—not only from falling out of line but to a common purpose. The

problem of the organized community here finds one solution, and the justification of it is found in the farmer who wants his boy to become a public spirited farmer and in the boy who became the adviser to the state college of agriculture.

III.

The Reason for the Lack Of Rural Organization

Let us pause a moment to inquire why it is that so large a proportion of our farm population presents us with communities possessing no community-ness; groups of people, but no institutions; people enough to be organized, but no adequate rural organization?

The story is almost unbelievable. For decades the farmer and his family had been left out of account by everybody except the politicians and retail traders. The farmer was just negligible from a wide social point of view—till Roosevelt discovered the farmer as a social being. Then America found that the occupation of farming had for a century marooned the farmer and his family in a sea of open country and had shut off his world connections! What are institutions? Great libraries? Great schools? Great churches? Great clubs? They are people, specifically trained, specially prepared people, connected by a long line with other specially trained people leading back from institution to institution through the history of progress of the race. A great high school is a set of teachers, gathering up into themselves the wisdom, out-

look, insight of great colleges and universities. To have in a community such a high school is to bring to the community the best thought and inspiration that has come down to the world in the realm of science and knowledge. A great church is in dynamic touch with the churches of all Christendom. A great library brings the wealth of letters from the ends of the earth. To be institutionless, therefore, is almost to be cut off from the world of thought. This is to be out of the current of the great throbbing life of the time. No wonder a farmer who realized his loss in the wealth of life, if not too late, moves from an institutionless community into the stream of institutional life. Resigned to the idea that institutions belong to the town, the farmer naturally met the social deficiency in farm life by leaving farming if he craved institutions. It scarcely occurred to anybody in America prior to 1908 that farmers should have hospitals, either general or maternity; municipal electric power plants for barn and house; real libraries of a modern sort; high schools; great churches of nobility and distinction. Least of all did the general run of farmers believe these institutions possible for them while in country residence. But when farming came to be generally understood to deprive people of the social privileges, and it was found that a constant stream of successful farmers, right at the height of their success on the farm, were leaving the farming enterprise in order to have a chance at the in-

stitutional life of the world, then the American economist points out that agriculture and the whole movement toward scientific farming is being weakened by the withdrawal of the seasoned farmers from the land. The American economist, therefore, it is who takes up the cry and call of Roosevelt and raises the question how can the farm land be provided with humanizing institutions, so as to keep the farmer on the land and not weaken food production and American citizenship itself.

IV.

The Need of a Scientific Knowledge Of Country Life Conditions

This is a question that everybody wants answered. How can a farm community be endowed with community-ness? How can it be organized? How can it have institutions? How can it share in the rise of the human tide of knowledge? How can the farm population become like other folks? To answer this question requires a pretty thorough knowledge of the various conditions and limitations of country life. This means a need for scientific knowledge of the human side of the farm life even as we have eagerly sought a knowledge of farm crops and animals. Whatever the skepticism about the country community's surrendering its secrets to investigation, it may be stated with assurance that it is possible now to make a social analysis of a rural community with almost the same confidence that we can make chemical analysis of soils. We can separate all

the major human elements and factors. We can trace them. We can classify their effects. We can tell what a community lacks, or what surplus it has. Statistics will play a good part. But appreciation will play the leading role. Appreciation will interpret the statistical, and statistics will correct the impressions of appreciation.

V.

Principles of Organization of Rural Community Life

Although it is not yet possible to give a full answer to the question how to organize an unorganized farm population and bring the spiritual goods of the world to the farm door step just as the rural mail now delivers the daily newspaper, some principles of the process are certain beyond question.

In the first place it is now recognized that organizing a country population is not a surgical operation to be performed either crudely while the patient suffers the pain of an amputation nor while he is asleep under the influence of an opiate or anaesthetic! Rather the rural human situation is one of imperfect community nerve coordination. All the delicacy of a nerve specialist is required in a community adviser—one who knows his patient has plenty of social power and coordinating capacity, but who realizes that years of open country aloofness and isolation have wrought in the habit of a whole people institutional prostration. Timidity about community copartnership prevails. Strong in individual action and fami-

ly action, whole groups of farm folk feel unable to lace up and tie an institutional shoe-string.

Right here is where we need the hope, optimism, and idealism of an Emerson, who will first of all beget in farm life groups the belief in their own social ability, in their capacity to produce and maintain institutions as well as any American social group. The Emersonian message, "Trust thy self," "Courage," institutional courage needs to be conveyed, assumed, taken for granted—and so inspired.

In the second place, it is fairly plain that whatever organization shall be brought to pass will be brought about by farm people themselves. They will finally tie their own social shoe strings! Nobody else can do it for them. No outsider can perform this task for them. No college, no university, no governmental agency can actually carry this process on.

In the third place, the seeds of farmer institutions, farmer social life, will not be exotic, brought from afar, from a foreign land and clime. They will be native. They are to be sought among the farm people of America themselves.

The seeds exist. In every state we may be sure are the native beginnings of just what we seek and need. It was a long process which took the native corn of America and bred it up to a corn-belt corn, a high altitude corn, a high latitude corn. No one is seeking now a wholly new cereal to take the place of corn; a wholly new fiber to take the place of cotton; a wholly new animal to take the place of the

cow, the horse, the pig. The best is found as near as possible to the locality and the beginning of breeding up is made.

VI.

Search for the Best Social Achievements of Rural Communities

The significant out-standing guide-post to country life habilitation, therefore, is to find out the best beginnings of social life in every rural community, in every county, in every state, in the whole nation. The guide-post reads, "To country life organized, breed up the best you already have." As agriculture itself begins where the farmer stands, so a better farm life will begin where the particular farm community stands. What are the best things extant is the great question. We can get along very well without piling up the failures, the short-comings, the evils of farm life. It does not help the nervous patient who is confirmed in the belief that he cannot tie his own shoe string, to tell him the whole list of his weaknesses, incapacities and sins. No more will it encourage a farm population to recite to them their deficiencies. The best things they ever did and do—these are the things to inventory and bring to the front. Here is where the tiny country school district survey by school children comes in to count up the prideful achievements of the district—crops, yields, qualities, utilities.

From the point of view of a state, the state college, the state university, the paramount function here is to hunt out all the best social habits,

social institutions, social practices already indigenous among the farm population of that state. These "best things" should be carefully garnered, hung up in everybody's view, cured, and handed out for seed in the state.

VII.

A Type of Rural Art Which Will Interpret Scientific Agriculture

I cannot let this occasion go by without a protest against the prevailing type of art in America which perpetuates the hoe-man and peasant in picture, sculpture, poetry, and advertising. The American rural engineer, as a matter of fact, is displacing the plodding peasant. The rural dietician in the house is displacing the woman with the rake in the field. The pride of the modern farmer is in his product—not in his tool. No wonder people take for granted that farm life is impossible when art blazes abroad the woman bending in the potato field, the disheveled farmer with hoe and cradle in hand. Those responsible for art in America should throw their influence into the balance for a new country life, by giving us an art interpretation which shows the pride of the great types of wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, animals!

I looked over recently a book entitled "The Landscape Beautiful." One leading picture was a potato field. The potatoes were dug and laid in long rows on the ground. A long figure was in the field, a woman in the very foreground, in the posture of picking these potatoes from the ground. The bushel basket was nearly

full. A bag of potatoes stood in the background at the end of the row. Evidently the woman must lug this basket to the end of the field and empty into the bag. Beautiful? A stigma upon the American farm, American farming—yes, and upon the American College of Agriculture.

I recently saw an advertisement in one of our leading journals, boosting for a certain book as an aesthetic addition to our literature. A quotation was given from the book. Here is the substance of it: "We can boast in America of as picturesque a peasantry as Europe can show. The tattered happy Negro, his log cabin, his mule and plow, his barefoot children." Boast of a tattered Negro farmer! Picturesque peasantry, forsooth! If agriculture is to be stigmatized by city artists who unconsciously are living in the hoe age, then let's hunt up a counter current of artists who appreciate scientific farming and the possibilities of organized, satisfying country community life. Let's have some new symbols of rural art which will portray the inherent beauty of the beautiful products grown out of a wonderful soil under the eye of God.

VIII.

Shrines of Human Hope

And now lest I shall fail to reckon with the hard facts which the farmer community faces in this slow process of socializing country life, let me admit that the attempt to lace and tie the rural social shoestring is attended with ups and downs, failures, mistakes, depressions. What resource

shall the farmer, the extension worker, the county agent, the home demonstrator have in time of inevitable despair?

Let me be personal at this juncture, and tell you how I regain my rural hope out of the night of despondency. I sat a few years ago in a small room as one of a group of rural workers with Sir Horace Plunkett. A small, slight built, gray figure with kindly hopeful eyes. I said to him, "Sir Horace, was it easy to get cooperation started among your Irish farmers?" The little gray figure leaned alertly forward in his chair and said: "I visited fifty communities with all my plans and pleas before a single one accepted cooperation." When I am in despair I think of Sir Horace Plunkett and the first fifty Irish farm communities.

When the war broke on the world I was in Norway, on my way to Germany to study for the University of Wisconsin, the German farm village. I changed my plans and went to the farming communities of Denmark. There I saw the wonderful Danish country school, the Danish folk high school, the Danish peasants' high school. I saw whole communities of small farmers who got their surplus living off from three to seven acres of land, from rearing rabbits, bees, a cow, a sow—I saw them putting their little surpluses together into this wonderful peasants' high school for their children. I heard their master teacher tell with sublime religious ardor of how necessary it was that the farm boys and girls of Denmark

should be connected up, by living great Danes, with the great Danes of their whole wonderful history. "The living word" to living Danes should make them all links in the historical Danish chain. I came back to America and knew down in my heart of hearts that if the Danish peasant farmer in the course of fifty years could come to Danish community organization, the great farmers of America could do the same. When depressed in my own weakness, I think of little Denmark and rural hope for America once more glows anew.

But as an antidote for my deepest despair, when Plunkett's face fails to come back to me, and Denmark seems like a dream, I conjure up to my vivid memory the actual farm men and women of America I have known—men and women who have had faith and courage in farm life. I think of

the community of ordinary farmers in which I lived for thirteen years. I recall their masterful maintenance of institutions; the academy, the churches, the grange, the clubs, the cooperative creamery, college bred farmers and farm housewives. And I rise to my feet and say: "The seed is here. The soil is here. Rural organization in America will come." My hope burns anew.

Conclusion

In closing, may I ask you to read your Emerson again, and cheer your heart with faith in the common man and in the common task; faith in the farmer as a thinker and organizer; faith in the native seed of rural social life. And when dark days come and rural hope burns low, seek out some shrine where rural light breaks through and rural hope once more is kindled.

My Philosophy of Rural Life*

By Charles Josiah Galpin

Introduction

The title of this paper, "My Philosophy of Rural Life," may lead the hearer to anticipate a juicy morsel from the speaker's inner experience—something after the manner of De Quincy's *Confessions of an Opium Eater*; or, the avowal of an unpopular creed, like John Henry

Newman's *Apologia Pro Vita Sua* (Defense of His Own Life); more likely, however, just another romance, like Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*. As a matter of fact, I am not going to break the suspense by pleading guilty beforehand to any of these surmises. I do reserve the right to present a personal view of rural life—my view. I also claim the privilege of being serious. However much it is in vogue these days to ridicule phi-

* Address delivered at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, before the Institute of Rural Affairs, August 1, 1930.

losophy, philosophy does still imply an attempt to separate the wheat from the chaff. If I give way to a strain of romantic sentiment about rural life, I claim some indulgence on the ground that I come of a long line of farmers who, since 1650 in the Colonies, both in Virginia and in other States, have lived the life we discuss today.

By way of further introduction, I wish to acquaint you with a peculiar repugnance of mine, which you will of course consider a bias and duly allow for in your final judgement. My special antipathy, to be perfectly candid with you, is, in the struggles of men, to see wealth, either public or private, made the great goal of living at the sacrifice of personality. I have an abhorrence of money-making, for example, at the expense of character; an abhorrence of the continued accumulation of family property, while the family is left intellectually impoverished. I hate to see a public regime under which wealth-getting stands in the fore-ground, and men, women, and children—their human values and character interests and satisfactions—stand in the background. To illustrate this antipathy a little further, in the field of agriculture, I look with a great deal of suspicion upon the demand for "corporation farming." The intellectual atmosphere out of which emanates this cry for "corporation farming," "large-scale farming" for "mass production" is highly charged, I fear, with desire for the creation and amassing of wealth, without due respect to the

effect upon the personalities of the farmers involved. My inclination to question every profit-making scheme, put up to farmers on the plea of sound economics—question it, I say, until it is clear that the human beings involved in the venture will not suffer in mind, body, or soul is a cause of some embarrassment to me with economists, and it may prove an embarrassment to me with you today. Now let me jump into the middle of my theme.

I.

My General Formula for Rural Life

Agriculture is and has been the occupation of the yeoman type of man—the commoner, the ordinary run of men and women of normal, all-round instincts and abilities. Agriculture has always been, still is in fact, and probably always will be, an occupation of moderate economic reward. Manual labor in farming is mixed with intellectual effort. This will probably always be the case, in spite of the "machine age" appearing on the horizon of agriculture. My philosophy embraces all these normal, instinctive characteristics of farmers dressed in the costume of moderation. I see, therefore, in the farmer of the future, no great essential change in character, behavior, or satisfactions. Being just a run-of-the-mine man, a generic racial pattern, perhaps the most typical man any occupation produces, the farmer will live a life on the broadest base of experience that life presents. We may expect that the normal instincts of the race will ap-

pear fulfilled in him, in regard to variety and average intensity. Just because the farmer is a normal, generic, broad-based type, there are certain qualities which we shall hardly see fulfilled in the farmer, and the absence of these qualities must be included in my philosophy. Let me enumerate a few of these.

1. Farming will not be the occupation of those who aim at great wealth. The millionaire is an industrialist.

2. Farming is hardly compatible with the highly specialized aptitude of genius, whether of a scientific, artistic, or ethical nature. Robert Burns was a poor specimen of farmer; leaving the farm, he became a great poet.

3. Farming is not adapted to celibates, those who do not marry. Celibacy is an abnormality, or a specialty. Asceticism of any kind is not farm-bred. Neither is epicurism, on the other hand. The farmer takes his pleasure in small doses as he goes along in connection with his routine life. Moderation is the keynote of agriculture.

From the basic character of the farmer, I make a very important inference. I deem it folly to attempt to convert farm people into personalities that, for their inner satisfactions and contentments in life, depend upon the social activities of cities. The American city is the habitat of exceptional or specialized, and under-normalized individuals and is run in their interest. The city, in its institutional adjustment to city people, has built up varieties of recreational relief for its workers, varieties of edu-

cational and social activities, especially adapted to characteristics of city people. There are points of conflict between city and country behavior, and necessarily some points of difference in the facilities, appliances, and modes of activity utilized in each type of behavior. To urbanize the farmer in his own habitat is simply to take the first step to remove him from his natural setting, that is, to destroy him as a farmer. The values of farm life and labor are conditioned by a mode of experience and joy of living, which naturally dry up and wilt under ultra city ideals. If, for example, farm youth are taken with the glamour of the untrammelled unmarried life of many city men and women, they are so far unfitted for farm life. If the every-minute daintiness of city apparel haunts the farm girl, she so far becomes unfitted to take her part in a life where special daintiness can be only occasional. With this general statement of formula of my philosophy of rural life, let me consider the matter more particularly from several points of view.

II.

From the Point of View Of Professional Workers for Agriculture

My philosophy of rural life would restrain economists, extension workers, and other professionals in the fields of agriculture from carrying the economics of city industry over bodily to agriculture. The economics of the city factory is adapted to factory workers who are satisfied to do

each a special little part of a whole task. They are willing to do this small part of a joint task under control, differing little from military control; they get relatively a high wage; live their life out of work hours as independently as possible, to compensate for a very dependent, military obedience in work hours.

The farm and the factory differ essentially at the point of freedom. If the economist makes a factory out of land for crop and animal production, introducing military control with large-scale units, piece work, specifications, he destroys the peculiar character of the yeoman, the man who owns himself, directs himself, and has a judgment based upon independence.

Therefore, I would say, let the economist of agriculture begin his plans with a thorough consideration of the human factor, its limitations and ideals, and fit his economic schemes to the character of the farmer.

III.

From the Point of View of The Sociologist of Rural Life

My philosophy calls upon the sociologist of rural life to aim at the establishment and development of a rural culture and rural civilization which shall be in thorough harmony with the life of the yeoman, a very general type of human being who creates a society whose flower is the family. To socialize the farmer out of family life is to destroy the yeoman, and to substitute something again like another city type of civili-

zation for the most precious element of human living. I have no fear of this blunder on the part of the sociologist, if he gives due weight to the character of the farmer, as influenced by his contacts with land, sky, sweet air, sunshine, great spaces, love of growing things, love of animals—in fine, to the farmer's cooperation with nature. The sociologist will seek to give the farmer and his family such access to group life as will enrich, carry on to fulfillment, the life and behavior of the farmer, but in no sense tend to uproot the farmer, destroy his character, and adapt him to another habitat and mode of life. Great scope exists for social contacts in farm life, which however, hold the family securely at the center. The rural sociologist will be glad to see the farmer breathe his native country air; he will not attempt to make him over socially in order that he may breathe the air of cities, like one to the manner born.

IV.

From the Point of View of The Statesman

Statesmen must give rural life a chance for its own kind of life. Rural life is not to be exploited by statesmen either for mass production, or cheap food, or cheap labor. The right to a high point of development within his own medium of work and living is manifestly due the farmer from the statesman, wherever legislation touches the farmer. The statesman will admit a difference between farmer and city man, but not a difference

of inferiority for the farm and superiority for the city. I have never admitted that the farmer is an inferior human being. The worth of the farmer to the nation will be held in the mind of the statesman; not only his mechanical value as a food producer, but his intrinsic worth as the bulwark of the commoner, the independent thinker, the yeoman. Not only will the statesman recognize the farmer's value as an independent political conservative, but he will recognize his family ideal as the rock upon which the nation rests. The biological significance to the nation of the farmer's family, and the sociopsychic value of his family life will never desert the true statesman's judgment. If the city is doomed to destroy human beings in its processes, and not to produce them, as at present is the case in American cities, then the farmer becomes the father of his country, and the farm woman becomes the mother of the nation. There seems little remedy for doom to the city as a biological center of the nation. The very nature of the city—its work its high cost of space—dooms it as a birthplace. The father and mother of the nation live on the farm; and statesmen must recognize this fact or go wrong as leaders of national thought.

V.

From the Point of View of the Farmer

My philosophy of rural life envisages the farmer as a bitter-end resister to all attempts of benevolent

agencies to metamorphose him, a child of nature, into a creature of urban habits, under any plea, especially the plea of efficient mass production and a creator of more wealth. The farmer still instinctively holds precious his freedom in work and in life. He will be the first to doubt the sanity of giving up management of his little farm for the promise of high wages in an industrialized, militarized farm. He will be the first to see the demotion in being reduced to the level of a hired man, when asked to join the collective farming corporation. In fact, the farmer's slow acceptance of social reforms grows out of his determination to preserve his main qualities and live and work in character.

After watching for twenty years the resistance of the ordinary farmer to the benevolent attempts of many to make him a rich man, I am ready to be thankful for his slowness to give in to the schemers who besiege him in his own interest.

VI.

From the Point of View of the Farm Woman

I have called the farm woman the mother of the nation. My philosophy of rural life holds to that statement. It is not so much now that I call upon all to honor her for this; but it rather is that I call upon all to recognize this function of the farm woman, in order that this function be enriched, assisted, fulfilled, and not destroyed. If you persist in urbanizing the farm woman, you in reality are by so much

withdrawing from her her present proud distinction.

She cannot accept the lure of the city, its ideals, adaptations, limitations, and remain the bulwark of the family. Fill her mind with love of the treasures of art—the things made by man out of insensate materials—and she will wane in love of the treasures of living children; for where her treasure is, there will her heart be also. This is not to discredit art; but it is to say that a profound gulf lies between the art of things and the art, so to speak, of persons. Choose, the woman must—to be happy in helping create children, or to be happy in creating things. The genius of the farm is its relation to life; the genius of the city is its relation to things. The farm breathes of nature; the city sticks out with art. The farm woman is a nature woman; the city woman is an art woman. Each has her place and function. But the farm woman resists being made into a city woman. And well she may, for her part already is a noble one—mother of the nation.

Conclusion

I believe in the farmer, in the farm woman, and in the farm child. They are a base from which races spring, just as the earth is a base from which all things spring. I believe in the farm family, as a group out of which springs spontaneously the best we know in socialization. I believe in a rural culture of its own kind, designed to preserve the farmer and his family in their role. I believe in keeping the farmer liberty-loving, free,

independent, so far as may be consistent with a free cooperation by understanding and agreement with his fellows. I believe in a machine farming which does not destroy the farmer in creating production. I believe in many small farms, as well as many large farms; for I remember that the farmer of small circumstances wants a farm of his own, and many farm-minded, domestic men and women, even though they carry on an occupation outside of farming, cherish the small farm as a habitat for the family. I believe in a high standard of living for farmers, measured in terms of real comfort for man, woman and child, as well as in health, useful knowledge, and leisure. I believe in the American type of farmer, whose freedom is above that of the European peasant. The freedom of the American farm woman to develop the home rather than to be bound to the field and the stall is the best index that America has forever rejected peasantry. I believe in the education and schooling of farm children to a point as high as is consistent with their constructive role and function in the nation. I believe in farm science and homemaking for the farmer and his wife and children. I believe in a free play in agriculture and country life for human motives other than the profit-making motives—for motives of pure sentiment, family history, prestige and pride; for motives of patriotism, and love of locality, landscape, horizon; for motives of religion, and self-sacrificing duty to community. I believe in protecting

farmers from political and economic subjection. The cry for "cheap food" is a danger signal of exploitation. I believe in the farmer's understanding the social ways of men, how human society functions and how legislation and economic control come about among men in both city and country. So the farmer shall not be outwitted by sharpers in the name of politics, business, or patriotism.

When the fancy of men breaks out in screeds about the national waste that is present in the family type of farms and praises the economic glories of great corporation farming, I smile a smile of sympathy; for I, too, have indulged my fancy, in the matter of farming, anticipating the period some hundreds of years hence when crops shall be grown automatically under a roof, with artificial watering, artificial sunshine, and artificial feeding of plants with specialized plant soups made from soils; for soil is after all for plants only a bargain pile of semi-assorted food. It does seem anomalous to make the potato plant or the wheat plant go on hunts underground, pasturing for their food through rootlet mouths at the end of a tight root tether. The use of the soil to support the anchored plant may theoretically be done away, and then a system of feeding, forced feeding of plants under roofs, by

streams of soups flowing into their open mouths, would transform farming into an actual life factory.

This fancy of mine, when put into practice, to save the population of the world forsooth, will transform the farmer; but I am sure that you and I need not now figure out the changes to rural life under this fanciful regime. Nor need we take very seriously yet corporation farming, that other fanciful scheme of business thinkers. What we must take seriously is our own attempts to make something else out of the farmer than a farmer. I believe in the pride of a farmer at being a farmer. Let him have as good a single-family house as science can design, but don't set up apartment hotels and tenements in rows for farmers, as I have seen on certain great estates. Let him have his great consolidated school and high school; but train his children to habits of thought which support rural society. Don't let rural schools undermine the farm, and cause the farm woman to abandon the family ideal. My philosophy of rural life, in a nutshell, is this: The nation is always in sore need of a yeomanry, independent, generic, potent. Build up the farmer where he is on his yeoman base. In attempts to improve your yeoman, don't so metamorphose him that you destroy him.

Selected Letters To Galpin
Memorial Album
By Fellow Sociologists
PRESENTED TO
CHARLES JOSIAH GALPIN
BY
THE RURAL SECTION
OF
THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY
DECEMBER, 1935

The above is the title page of a book of which there exists but one copy in the world. It contains sixty-two letters, some of which are quoted below:

"I recall that you said, 'Anderson! when you get to China, keep your mind clearly focused upon your one purpose and do not let other side interests disturb or distract you.' Then you said, 'When a hunter goes into the swamps of North Carolina to shoot bear, even though his hand is covered with mosquitoes, he pays no attention to them. His attention is riveted clearly upon his one objective.'"

W. A. Anderson

"To have come under your influence was a significant and rewarding experience. Farm homes and farming communities are only beginning to feel the effects of your scholarly work, but the years ahead will undoubtedly see a kind of progress that

has been hastened by your interest in the human side of agriculture."

Lita Bane

"I am glad to have an excuse for paying tribute to your own immeasurable contributions in this field, as pioneer researcher, effective and beloved teacher, and eloquent spokesman."

Kenyon A. Butterfield

"Any of my students will tell you that one particular requirement has been made of them, viz., acquaintance with 'Rural Life' and many other of your books and writings. Indeed, I have made no apology for quoting you with great frequency and acknowledging that you were one of my 'patron saints' in things rural. . . Above and beyond this, I wish to tell you how much I have valued your personal friendship and the numberless courtesies received from your hands. I wish you many years more

leadership in the field dear to us both."

Malcolm Dana

"Your pioneering vision and scientific spirit have been an inspiration to me personally, and an invaluable contribution to the development of our field."

Perry P. Dunune

"Among the happiest memories of recent years are those that recall my informal and always informative conferences and visits with you in Washington and elsewhere about the American Country Life Association, the West Virginia Country Life Program, and other mutual interests. No other person has contributed so much to my philosophy of life—rural and otherwise—as have you. No words of mine can repay the debt of gratitude that I owe you."

Nat T. Frame

"To have a man of your vision and unquestioned ability and recognized leadership again and again champion the social needs of the family in clarion tones and scholarly language was indeed heartening to home economists. You and Doctor True were two never-to-be forgotten friends of the pioneer years in this new phase of education."

Grace E. Frysinger

"Your insistence that the human element in agriculture is after all the most important thing has been a most salutary corrective to the tendency to

over emphasize the more material aspects of farm life."

W. E. Garnett

"I congratulate you on the large service you have rendered to the study and scientific understanding of agricultural society in the United States. In my estimation, your greatest contribution is the leadership and stimulus you have exercised toward local, concrete survey studies in multitudes of communities throughout this country."

J. M. Gillette

"I recall distinctly the first time I saw and heard you. I was just getting started in the field of Rural Sociology. You came to Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, at the invitation of the county agent to speak at the annual meeting of the Blair County Extension Association.

"It was one of your characteristically stimulating talks and I departed with a whole fist full of notes tucked away in my pocket. You could not have known it, but in years following, the essence of that talk was carried throughout the state and presented to scores of meetings, lacking I grant you, the fine diction and effective presentation of the original but having some of the enthusiasm and optimism which you have always seemed able to pass on to others."

W. R. Gordon

"Your pioneer studies in Wisconsin provided the methodology and the incentive for similar studies in both

country and city. Since that time, by precept and example, in the capacity of University Professor and Government Official, you have encouraged a large number of other sociologists to carry on a varied program of practical researches cutting across many phases and interests of rural society. Along with this research, and as a part of it, there has also grown a rich literature that is widely used by various kinds of educational agencies. Thus, through the discovery of facts, the development of sound theory, and the general promotion of scientific thinking, public policy and programs of social action in Rural America have been guided, and thus Rural Sociology has been a real science and a handmaid to Rural Progress."

J. L. Hypes

"I have been greatly indebted to you for your inspiring lectures, helpful conversations, useful books, and general leadership in all phases of town and country work. It was largely through your inspiration that I found a new outlook for town and country churches and for rural community life, and I want to express my deep appreciation for all of these contributions which have meant so much to me. . . .

"Your philosophy of life has always struck fire with students, audiences and groups wherever it has been mentioned and discussed, and it has done much toward enlarging the 'small horizoned consciousness' of farm people which you used to talk about in your classes."

Albert Z. Mann

"Your ideals and methods in research and your portrayal of the strength and beauty of rural life will endure as sources of inspiration and guidance to the teachers and investigators in the field of rural sociology."

Eben Mumford

"You have become the foremost figure in the study and setting forth of living conditions among American farmers. Your leadership has stirred up an unusually able and energetic group of men to do the same thing. So that nowhere in the world perhaps have rural life conditions been examined with greater zeal and care than in this country."

Edward Alsworth Ross

"Your bulletin on the Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community appeared while I was a graduate student at the University of Chicago. I was trying to find some central thesis for a course in rural sociology and also for my own dissertation. Your method of mapping the rural community solved my problem and incited my subsequent studies in this field. It was the chief stimulus in developing the study of human ecology in this country and I regard it as a major discovery in sociological method.

"Great as has been our debt to you for your contributions to sociological method, I have valued even more your inspiring enthusiasm for country life, your belief in farm people and your insistence that human values are the essential basis of a sound rural policy.

The encouragement you have given many students for exploratory research in rural sociology has been largely responsible for the rapid advance in this field of knowledge in the past two decades. For these contributions and for the enrichment of my own life through your friendship I am grateful to you."

Dwight Sanderson

"Your term of service in Washington was epochal since during that period rural sociology came of age and entered upon a respectable career of its own in the academic world. Certainly that achievement was greatly facilitated by your paternal oversight. But such supervision was to be expected from one who had made so notable a contribution as you had in 'The Social Anatomy of the Agricultural Community.' That work gave a tremendous impetus which fortunately you were able to guide into proper channels from your high tower in the U. S. D. A."

Newell L. Sims

"Extension work in rural sociology has come late into the Extension program. Even now, it is established under the name in only a few States but is coming forward rapidly and promises to become an outstanding feature of Agricultural Extension work in years to come. We want to acknowledge our indebtedness to you for our first concept of what Extension work in rural sociology should be and particularly do we want to acknowledge your guiding influence

in our concept in development of our boys' and girls' 4-H club work, which now embraces over nine hundred and fifty thousand rural youth and approximately ninety thousand adult leaders of the work.

"You have enriched our thinking and helped us to see deeper and farther into the future in all this work, and I want you to know of our appreciation."

C. B. Smith

"I shall never forget the address you made to the extension rural sociologists at Cleveland in 1930. At that time you told something of the story of your life and of the history and development of Rural Sociology. To hear a pioneer in the field point to the future with such optimism as you displayed was an inspiration to me and to other younger men in the field."

R. C. Smith

"Your visit to the Minnesota Campus during 1928-1929 was one of the high lights of my school year. . . .

"At Louisiana State University your life and work have been a constant inspiration to me. I think of you as one of those rare individuals in whom sympathetic interest has neither lessened scientific insight nor scientific objectivity stifled sympathetic understanding."

T. Lynn Smith

"When I was in Russia I was fortunate to come across your 'Rural Life' which impressed me as a book written by a man whose heart was in rural

life and whose mind was fine enough to understand deeply the nature and values of the rural people. After my arrival in the United States of America I was fortunate enough to meet you personally and then later on to enter into still closer association with you as co-author of our 'Systematic Source Book.'

"It is needless to say that the more I study your works and the better I become acquainted with you the greater becomes my admiration and respect for you. It gives me sincere pleasure to join the group of your disciples and admirers and in this way pay deep tribute to you as the pioneer and founder of rural sociology in the United States."

P. A. Sorokin

"Those chats that we had in the rural communities of the six European countries into which you led our Country Life group in 1926 stand out as some of the richest experiences I have ever enjoyed."

W. H. Stacy

"I have been a close follower of your work. I have been greatly benefited and influenced by your insight into and evaluation of rural social and sociological problems. I often refer to you as the Dean of the Rural Sociologists with all the deepest and fullest meanings of that term. We other Rural Sociologists owe very much to you for the pattern of the clear, well-balanced and long-sighted thinking which you have set for the field and those working in it."

George H. Von Tungeln

"I congratulate you upon your years of service as leader in the field of Rural Sociology, as organizer of research, and as prophet of Rural Life."

Warren H. Wilson

"More than twenty years have passed since I first visited you in your rural sociological study and laboratory in Agricultural Hall at the University of Wisconsin. . . . I remember vividly to this day the large maps on the walls of your study showing the social participation of farm families in community activities. That was the first time I ever knew that social life could be studied that way. . . . Today we pay you the tribute of getting rural sociology founded on a solid body of facts."

Fred R. Yoder

On April 21, 1947, Liberty Hyde Bailey wrote Dr. Galpin a letter which reads as follows:

"I actively remember our many meetings and the uplift I derived from them. You have made a real contribution to rural welfare in your governmental connections, your religious leadership, your stimulating writings, and your relationships abroad. It happens that my main work has been in other fields, and you are one of the men on whom I relied for the social and economic side. You deserve well, and your influence will continue."

At the bottom of this letter, in Galpin's own handwriting, are the words: "Written when 89 years old. C. J. G."

NOTES

Edited by Paul H. Landis

THE CHANGING ECOLOGICAL PATTERN IN RURAL LIFE*

It may be assumed without elaborate verification that the ecological approach has a definite place in sociological analysis. It deals with the spatial distribution of human beings and their institutions which results from influences of competition as they are modified by culture. The purpose of this paper is to show how certain cultural changes in recent decades have affected the ecological pattern (or patterns) generally recognized in rural life.

The work of C. J. Galpin in Walworth County, Wisconsin about 1915 may be taken as a base line for analyzing ecological changes in rural areas.¹ Galpin found that the trade area of a town constituted a community in the ecological sense. To use his own words, "It is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid the conclusion that the trade zone of one of the rather complete agricultural civic centers forms the boundary of an actual, if not legal, community, in which the apparent entanglement of human life is resolved into a fairly unitary system of interrelatedness."² The research of J. H. Kolb and others has made it clear that within the trade area of the rural community another ecological group, the neighborhood, frequently exists.³ A neighborhood usually consists of ten to twenty families that have certain common interests as a consequence of proximity of residence.

It seems clear from an examination of these and subsequent studies of an ecological nature that whenever people in a contiguous area have common activities and in-

terests as a result of living in that area, a community comes into existence. The importance and identity of the community increases with the number of such interests. On the other hand, a decrease in activities and interests contributes to a decline of the community. If a sufficient number of the local activities and interests disappears the community is reduced to a neighborhood status.

Since the researches referred to in the above paragraph appeared, inventions and improvements in transportation and communication have greatly affected rural life. The hard surfaced road, the automobile, the motor truck, the telephone, and the radio have come into general use. It is now possible for both the farmer and his family to leave their neighborhood and local community for business or pleasure with relative ease. The farmer also has a much greater choice in the marketing of his products.

Effects of Modern Means Of Communication and Transportation

What has been the effect of these developments so far as the ecological pattern is concerned? The outstanding result is a decline in the autonomy of the neighborhood and community. Now they must compete with other similar and larger groups in marketing, trade facilities, and in the services offered by institutions and organizations. Consequently some towns have declined both in population and in the number and variety of services which they offer. In true ecological fashion these changes did not occur regularly or uniformly throughout the country. Advantages of location, economic resources, and the aggressiveness of the people modified and continued to affect neighborhood and community relationships. In general such influences work to the advantage of the larger places. The

* Paper read at the meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, 1947.

¹ Charles J. Galpin, *Rural Life*. New York: The Century Company, 1918, pp. 70-87.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 86-87.

³ J. H. Kolb, *Rural Primary Groups*. Research Bulletin 51, 1921, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

services remaining in any particular locality must be of a type which, due to their proximity to a sufficient number of homes, can compete with other similar services. Those agencies of trade that sell "convenience goods" can exist at strategic points, which may sometimes be in the open country along a main highway. Perhaps the best illustration of this type of service is the gasoline station and a supply of groceries which it frequently has for sale. Several years ago in an article in *Social Forces*⁴ the writer explained that three types of trade centers were developing in rural areas; namely, (1) the primary trade center, (2) the intermediate trade center (designated as a shopping center in the previous article), and (3) the terminal center. A primary center is the first or nearest trading place for the farm family. It may be a small hamlet with only a grocery store, gasoline station, and possibly a hardware establishment. The intermediate center ranks between the primary trade center and the terminal center. The town of a thousand population, surrounded by farms, would be typical. It has a limited number of specialty stores, such as shoes and jewelry. The terminal center is a larger place and has all the trade and service facilities that a family will be likely to need even on an intermittent basis. The equilibrium resulting from the inter-related influences of type of service, number of people needed to support it, and distance families must travel to reach a trade center determines if it will, or will not, have a particular agency of trade. Social trends in rural life have brought into sharper focus the existence of the three types of trade centers described in the previous article.

It follows from the foregoing statements that a family living near a primary trade center will patronize it for convenience goods. It may go to an intermediate center for certain other services and to a terminal trade center for others which are more specialized. Families living near a terminal

center will go to it for most of the services that they need. Thus the current ecological pattern represents sort of a stratified arrangement in which the trade area of the terminal center extends over that of the intermediate and the primary centers, while that of the intermediate center includes the primary center. This pattern may be contrasted with the previously existing one in which each trade center supplied almost all the services that a family needed. Figures 1 and 2 present a schematic arrangement of these relationships.

Changes similar to those which have been described for trade centers have been occurring also in varying degrees among other services. Public health and medical facilities, libraries, public schools, and social services have shifted wholly or in part to the county as the territorial unit for administration. The county has become much more than a political unit in recent years. It now has several characteristics of a true ecological community.

Changes Affecting The Neighborhood

Ecological factors which caused a change in the pattern of trade communities have affected neighborhoods also. Some neighborhoods have disappeared entirely. Others have continued to exist but remain relatively inactive. A certain proportion have continued to carry on their usual activities.⁵

Since proximity of residence and the common activities and interests which result from it determine the existence of neighborhoods, they do not increase markedly in size. If a neighborhood begins to support a variety of trade and service agencies it tends to lose its neighborhood status and becomes a small trade center community.

The functions of neighborhoods have been classified by Kolb and Marshall as economic, educational, religious, and social.⁶ These

⁴ John H. Kolb and Douglas G. Marshall, *Neighborhood-Community Relationships in Rural Society*, Research Bulletin 154, Nov., 1944, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 51.

⁶ C. R. Hoffer, "Services of Rural Trade Centers," *Social Forces*, X, 67-9.

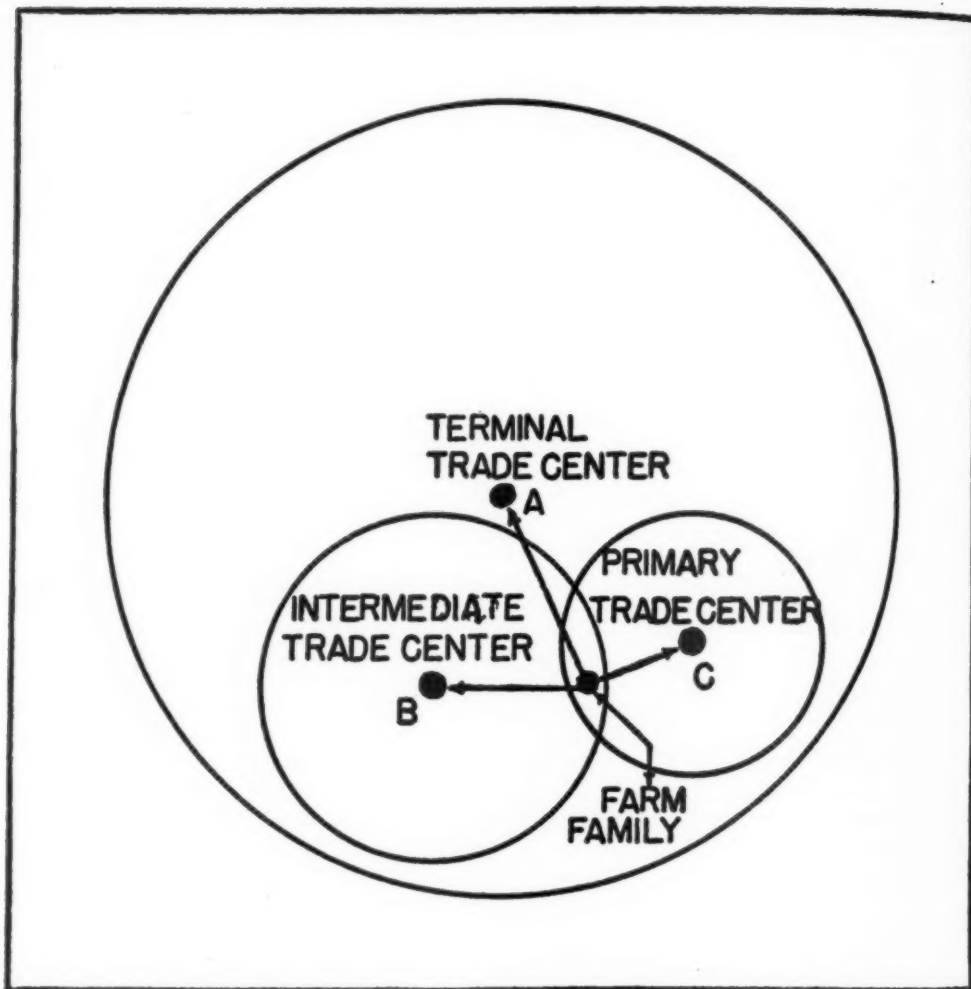


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the contemporary pattern of rural trade areas. The solid lines from the farm family to the trade center suggest that on occasion the farm family trades at centers A, B, or C. Note that trade areas overlap.

activities occur in various combinations. In the study of Dane County, Wisconsin, the most frequent combination of functions was educational, economic, and social. In Eaton County, Michigan, an investigation regarding this matter showed that religious and educational functions outnumbered all others.⁷

⁷ Charles R. Hoffer, *Social Organization*

The distribution of neighborhoods has never conformed to a uniform or standardized pattern. They develop most frequently around a one-room school, an open country

in Relation to Agricultural Extension Service in Eaton County, Michigan. Special Bulletin 338, August, 1946, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, p. 24.

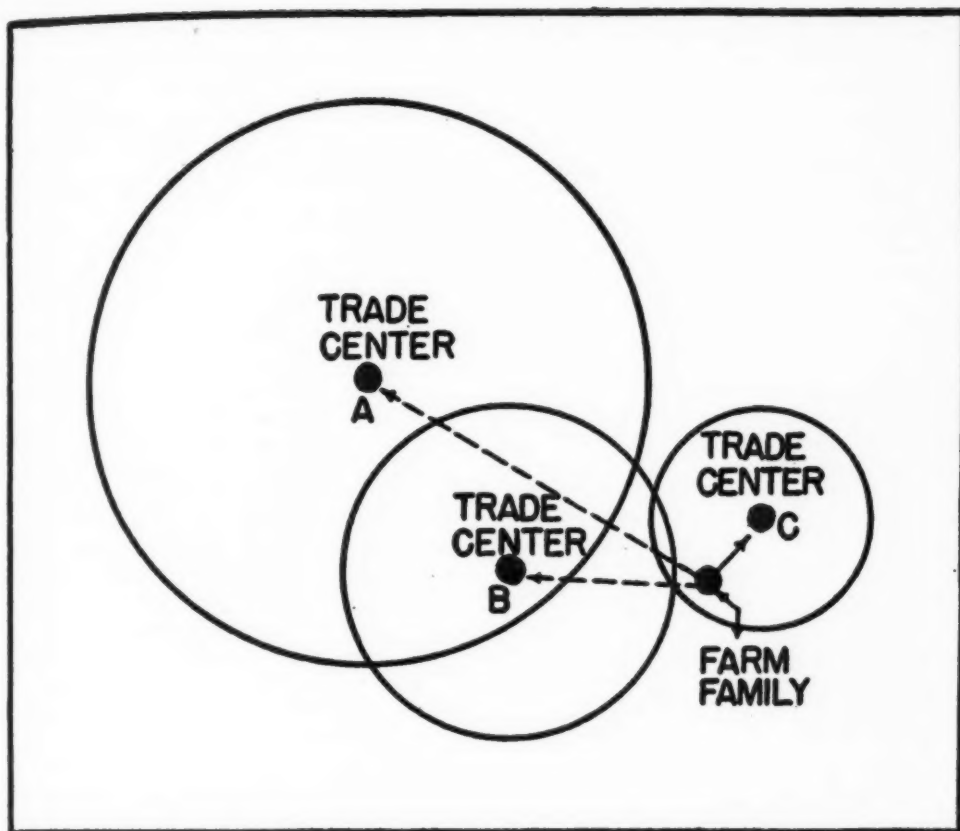


Figure 2. Schematic presentation of the former ecological pattern of rural trade communities. There was very little overlapping of trade areas. The broken lines suggest that the farm family went only infrequently to trade centers A and B.

church, or a cross-road store. If all of these institutions are present the possibilities of neighborhood activities are greatly enhanced. If they are absent the neighborhood is likely to be inactive or pass out of existence. Neighborhoods located near a community trade center tend to decline more frequently than those farther away from it. This fact was noticed in Dane County, Wisconsin, and in a study of social organization in Eaton County, Michigan. A similar trend was reported also in a detailed analysis of social groupings in Livingston County, Michigan.⁹ Neighborhoods farther away

from a trade center, however, may become inactive also if the school is closed or the church, club, or any other organization which gives a neighborhood coherence disappears.

The decline or actual disappearance of the neighborhood creates a problem in social organization for all institutions and organizations that need to come in contact frequently with a large proportion of the population in a local area. The Agricultural Extension Service, for instance, makes ex-

Social Groupings in Livingston County, Michigan, M. A. Thesis, 1946. Michigan State College. (Unpublished)

⁹ Paul A. Miller, *The Structure of Rural*

tensive use of the neighborhood, but if it ceases to be active how can the families that were formerly identified with it be reached? This is a problem created by the changing ecological pattern of neighborhood life.

The general conclusion derived from the foregoing analysis is that both the trade community and the neighborhood are less

stable than they were three decades ago. The services and facilities which either a neighborhood or a community can provide are becoming increasingly important in determining the existence of these ecological units.

CHARLES R. HOFFER,
Michigan State College

ABILITY TO PAY FOR DENTAL CARE

Prepared for the Illinois Dental Health Conference sponsored by the Illinois Dental Society Council on Dental Health and the Illinois Department of Public Health of Public Health Dentistry, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, November 7, 1947.

The shock which one gets when an otherwise attractive person opens his mouth and shows malformed or decayed teeth is not pleasant. When one finds a majority of our youth with such conditions, it becomes a matter of grave concern. We are told that malformed, decayed, or lost teeth come as a result of lack of proper dental care and diet, especially in youth. Such care should include regular visits to the dentist and, of course, such visits cost money. The fact that 71 percent of all village families in the middle Atlantic and north central regions of the United States included in the Consumer Purchases Study of the United States Department of Agriculture, published in 1941, incurred no dental bills, indicates either that they thought they did not need such care or that they could not afford it. The study reports that even in the income classes above \$2,000, more than one-fifth of the families had no expenditures for dental care; only 14 percent of those in the class of \$250-\$499 made outlays for care of teeth.¹ This was before World War II.

An earlier study by the Committee on the

Costs of Medical Care² came to the conclusion that adequate dental care could then be obtained only at a price beyond the reach of at least one-half of the population. More recently a study made in 1941 by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture showed that farm families of low incomes (\$250 to \$500) spent about the same proportion of their medical dollar for dental care as those with incomes from \$2,000 to \$3,000, but that in each case it was not much more than 10 percent of the total dollar spent for physician's care, dental care, eye care, hospital care, medicines and drugs, and other medical needs.³ The Reed study showed the cost per family in 10 states should be \$44 for adequate dental care in 1929. This is less than half of what it would be today. Studies of actual farm family expenditures for medical care in Illinois, for example, showed that the total was \$63 per family in 1930, dropping to a low of \$41 in 1932, 1937, and 1938, and increasing to \$131 in 1946.⁴ The 1946 figure was more than twice as high as the 1930

¹ Louis S. Reed, "The Ability to Pay for Medical Care." Washington: The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth Street, N. W., June 1933.

² "What Farm Families Spend for Medical Care." Washington: U. S. D. A. Misc. Pub. 561, 1942, p. 6.

³ Ruth Crawford Freeman and Irene Crouching, "Past Experiences Key to Future Planning." Urbana: Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, HEE-3409, 1947.

⁴ "Family Expenditures for Medical Care." Washington: U. S. D. A. Misc. Pub. No. 402, 1941, p. 20.

figure; without question costs for dental care increased in similar proportions.

The United States Department of Agriculture study showed that all middle-income farm families spent an average of but \$8; that those who had dental expense spent about \$20. This study showed, too, that those spending the *least* for medical care spent less than half as much for dental care as those spending *most* for medical care. Furthermore, middle-income farm families spent a larger share of their medical dollar for dental care than did village families but somewhat a smaller share than did urban families. They spent more for physician's care, medicine and drugs, and eye care than did families in towns and cities.

If we assume that dental care costs are 10 percent of the total medical care costs, then the Illinois farm families spent only \$6.30 per year in 1946 for dental care. The low income families (\$1,000 to \$1,499) spent \$3.10, compared with \$25.90 for the high income group (\$3,000 and over). If, as was shown by the Reed study, \$44 should have been spent by a family for adequate dental care in 1929, then it would have risen at least to \$80 in 1946. Thus the farm families in the highest income group (\$3,000 and over) in Illinois spent less than a third as much as was needed for adequate dental care in 1946. The low income groups spent less than five percent as much as needed for adequate care.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture study compares expenditures for medical care for farm, village, and city families for the various income groups. The amount spent for medical care was about \$30 for farm and \$25 for village, town and city families with incomes under \$500. Farm families in every income group except those receiving \$3,000 to \$5,000 spent more, though only a few dollars, than did the other types of families. Hence what is expended by farm families in income groups under \$3,000 is about the same as for similar income groups in villages, towns, and cities. However, we must recognize that in 1941 more than half of all farm families had incomes of less than \$1,000, whereas

fewer than half of the village and only a fourth of the town and city families had incomes lower than \$1,000. Even as late as 1945 one-third of the farm families had incomes of less than \$500.⁵ In 1941 only 40 percent of the farm families purchased dental care; and only 50 percent of the village, town, and city families purchased dental care, according to the USDA study.

That cost of medical (including dental) care was a deterrent to securing adequate care was shown by a Virginia study; 86 percent of 565 families spent an average of \$65; 15 percent spent an average of \$100. The yearly cost of medical and dental care in 1937 was computed to be at least \$112 per family under the most efficient means of preparing for medical costs and providing medical services; in 1947 it would probably be not less than \$200; hence many families in Virginia feel that high costs prevent them from obtaining all the medical and dental care needed.⁶

The need for dental care is greater, it seems, than can be taken care of, because there are not enough facilities or because people feel they cannot afford the cost. The Virginia study cited above showed that nearly 90 percent of 51,000 children examined had defective teeth, regardless of race or residence. Defective teeth was a major cause for rejection by selective service boards in World War II. A report of results from health examinations of school children in a suburb south of Chicago in 1947 showed eight out of ten children with defective teeth. A Missouri study showed that almost two-thirds of the male population among 4,131 Farm Security Administration clients of southeastern Missouri did not possess a full set of teeth; over one-third aged 15 to 24 had missing teeth.⁷ Moreover, 45.3 percent of 970 males

⁵ "The Farmer Goes to Town." *Fortune Magazine*. Vol. 36, No. 4, p. 89.

⁶ Leland B. Tate, "The Health and Medical Care Situation in Rural Virginia." Blacksburg: V. P. I. Bulletin 383, 1944.

⁷ C. E. Lively and Herbert F. Lionberger, "The Physical Status and Health of Farm Tenants and Farm Laborers in Southeast Missouri." Columbia: Mo. Agr. Exp. Sta., Preliminary Report No. 2, 1942.

examined possessed one or more dental caries; half the males under 45 years of age had dental caries. More than one-third had diseases of the gums; 55.4 percent over 45 years of age had diseased gums. A recent (1946) Michigan study of symptoms reported by 1,219 farm families showed that the most frequent symptom was toothache, accounting for 10.4 percent of all symptoms reported.^a The highest percent (68) reporting symptoms were in the low income (under \$1,000) group, yet 38.9 percent of those receiving incomes over \$3,500 reported symptoms.

What can we conclude from the above? Without question, many people, especially those in the low income groups, do not get adequate dental care. An alarmingly high percentage of our children have defective teeth. Probably a third of the youth in middle and low income families have already lost some teeth; probably half of those over 45 years of age have missing teeth; more than half have dental caries or diseased gums. Would there be these large proportions if our children, youth, and adults were getting adequate dental care?

The cost of adequate dental care seems to be prohibitive to many people. Even those in good financial circumstances spend only one-fourth as much as they should for adequate dental care; those in the lowest income brackets spend only five percent as much as they should.

Dental care is a thing that can be neglected in favor of more pressing needs; a doctor's call or the need for hospital care

will take precedence over the adequate care of teeth. Even toothache, which is a symptom of advanced tooth decay, will be assuaged by some forms of home medication rather than for the person to incur the cost of a filling or extraction. The number who put off dental care until the need presses hard, though probably decreasing, is still very large. The feeling of lack of means to pay the immediate cost is without question a major deterrent to seeking adequate dental care.

Professional dental care as a last resort is still far too prevalent. The cost of dental care could be cut considerably were people brought to accept regular dental examinations and to be willing to get corrections made as soon as defects are found. The present Illinois program for providing regular physical and dental examinations for school children is, therefore, an excellent program and should have professional and community support. The programs need to be conducted (1) so as to detect all defects early in the life of the child; (2) to induce parents to get defects corrected as soon as they are discovered; and (3) to make a practice of securing regular dental examinations. Thus the cost for dental care can be kept down so that most families can afford the service; prevention is far less costly than cure. Doubtless there will be some for whom the costs will continue to be prohibitive. We should, therefore, keep an open mind relative to and study the merits of group and tax supported dental and medical care plans.

DAVID E. LINDSTROM.

University of Illinois College
of Agriculture.

^a Charles R. Hoffer, "Medical Needs of the Rural Population in Michigan." *Rural Sociology*, Vol. 12, No. 2, June 1946, p. 164.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH FONTANA VILLAGE, NORTH CAROLINA AUGUST, 1947

The report of this committee was limited to a discussion of the work of the Divisions of Farm Population and Rural Life, and the Division of Special Surveys. It was an out-

growth of the work of the Committee invited to Washington by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in June of 1947 to discuss the programs of these two Divisions.

This Committee remained in session from June 2 to 6. Since its membership overlapped that of the standing research committee of the Rural Sociological Society, the latter decided that the report of this special committee should be adopted as the research committee report to be given at the forthcoming Fontana meetings. In the absence of the Committee chairman, T. Lynn Smith, the report was presented by Harold Hoff-sommer. The other members of the special committee were: Howard Beers, Paul Landis, Charles Loomis, and Lowry Nelson.

As a preliminary to its work, the committee recommended that the name of the Division be changed to its original designation, that is, the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.*

Three main questions were explored:

(1) Which among the many aspects of rural life should be singled out for attention by the Division in the immediate future;

(2) What additional fields of activity are the proper concern of the Division in considering future development of rural life studies; and,

* This change has since been officially made.

(3) How can the professional resources in the Federal service and in the states be most effectively applied to these questions?

The total report consists of seven pages. The outline is as follows:

- I. The Immediate Program
 - A. Population
 - B. Levels of Living
 - C. Farm Laborers
 - D. Rural Organizations and Institutions
- II. Additional Fields for Research
 - A. Locality Groups—Rural Neighborhoods and Communities
 - B. Farmers' Organizations
 - C. Rural-Urban Fringe and Part-time Farming
 - D. Town-Country Relations
 - E. Rural Schools, Churches and Other Institutions Serving Farmers
 - F. Farm Housing
 - G. Farmers' Health
 - H. The Rural Family
 - I. Social Aspects of Land Tenure
- III. Work of the Division of Special Surveys
- IV. Federal State Cooperation

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHING FONTANA VILLAGE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST, 1947

PH.D. TRAINING FOR TEACHERS OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Introduction

This paper gives some major results of a study of the training given to sociologists who were candidates for the Ph.D. and majored in the sociology of rural life. This study of training included five of the six universities which, in 1938-39, granted all of the fifteen Ph.D.'s granted during that year to candidates majoring in the sociology of rural life.

Dr. Schultz in 1941 forecast an annual need for from fifteen to twenty Ph.D.'s with a major in the sociology of rural life. At present the demand is strong and promises to increase to several times that number. However, this is not a study of job

opportunities. It does indicate the major kinds of jobs now held by rural Ph.D.'s and the kinds of graduate training received. It does attempt to bring together the essential facts concerning graduate training in rural sociology in the hope that they will form a basis for discussion, if not for common agreement. Perhaps what rural sociology now needs is less common agreement and more experimentation in its training programs, both undergraduate and graduate.

Some Pertinent Facts

This study included only the training programs for five of the six universities which granted all the Ph.D.'s in sociology earned

by rural majors in 1938-39. Three of the five were land-grant universities and two were privately operated. One had a separate department of rural sociology. One operated as a department within a school of education. Each of the other three has a department of sociology which includes rural training. In the major training institutions in the United States rural sociology is most characteristically organized as a major specialization within a department of sociology.

General information and insights were obtained from several other sources, including the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Michigan State College, and the North Carolina State University system. Data for the University of Chicago also were included because Chicago offered some points of distinction, such as high degree of specialization within the field of sociology, the possibility that a candidate may take all of his work for the Ph.D. within the Department of Sociology, and, finally, the fact that the Department does not train practitioners.

Information also was obtained from the transcripts of forty rural majors and twenty-five other majors in sociology who received their Ph.D. degrees during the period from 1930 to 1945. Most of this information described the graduate work taken by candidates at the university where the highest degree was obtained. Nearly all the candidates previously had obtained an M.A. or M.S. degree from some other institution. The broader implications of this general characteristic must be considered in planning an effective training program. Some of you have been on both the giving and the receiving ends of the sociology program at one or more of these universities. In a very real sense, then, this is a condensed summary of what you and your professional friends have done and contemplate doing to improve Ph.D. training in sociology. The broad setting for this study has been presented, but the data will neither be presented nor analyzed in their

entirety. Only those results are stressed which have some bearing on the teaching of rural sociology.

Jobs Held By Majors In Rural Sociology

Job information was available for most, but not all, of the 65 Ph.D.'s included in the sample. Some double counting resulted naturally in situations where one person held a position in which teaching and research were combined. Jobs were classified as: teaching in college or university, research in college or university, and all others. This last mentioned category included commercial and governmental positions, armed forces, social work, missionary work, and agricultural extension. The armed forces category was used seldom and only at last resort. Most of those still in the armed forces in the spring of 1946 were committed to some professional civilian job, and that job, if known, was recorded in this classification.

JOBS HELD BY SOCIOLOGISTS STUDIED

Student group	Job Classification			
	Teaching	Research	Other	Total
Rural majors	21	17	13	51
Other majors	8	4	3	15
Total in this study	29	21	16	66
Univ. of Chicago*	34	28	24	86

* This includes all Ph.D.'s granted at the University of Chicago whose occupation was known at the time of this survey.

Teaching is first among occupations for Ph.D.'s in sociology, whether rural or other. When extension teaching is included, the proportion that is teaching increases to nearly half. Perhaps the most striking fact is that more than one-fourth of the Ph.D.'s in sociology are in some occupation other than college or university teaching or research. This relatively new development is in line with the trend out of academic work noted by Hollis, who says that persons with Ph.D. degrees are shifting into non-academic pursuits at a rate approximating one percent per year, or from eighty percent

academic in 1927 to sixty-five percent in 1944.¹

It is not unusual for sociologists to work in two job areas. Half of the thirty-four rural majors for whom job information was obtained reported working in two areas concurrently. Nearly all of these were a combination of teaching and research, but in a few instances college or university teaching was combined with some other occupation. Combination of teaching and research was less common in general sociology, where only one-fourth reported working in two job areas concurrently.

The general distribution of jobs for rural majors and other sociologists is much the same. Teaching is first for both groups, followed closely by research and by other positions in the order mentioned. That this is not a function of the small sample is shown by the job distribution of Ph.D.'s in sociology from the University of Chicago. The high proportion in the teaching profession was surprising to some.

Major Course Requirements

Two major fields of concentration were required for Ph.D.'s with a major in rural sociology in all the universities studied. These major fields are (1) sociological theory and history of theory, and (2) research methods and statistics. Next in order among course requirements were social organization and institutions, social psychology and social processes, anthropology, and the family. Requirements in all of these courses combined constituted a third group only slightly smaller than the course requirements either in theory or in research methods. Optional subfields in sociology and required minors outside the department of sociology taken together constituted a fourth group of studies nearly as important as any of the three major divisions already mentioned.

Minor Course Work Taken by Rural Majors

Provision for two minors outside of the field of sociology has been a standard re-

quirement for rural majors. Agricultural economics and education have been the most popular minor fields, and they alone accounted for more than a third of all minors. These are followed by sociological theory, anthropology, psychology, and research methods, which accounted for another third, while the remainder included such diverse subjects as social organization, the family, dramatics and population.

In contrast to rural majors, other sociology majors seldom minored in economics or in education. The minor chosen most frequently by non-rural majors was social theory. When those minoring in research methods, mathematics, and statistics were combined they equalled the number that chose theory as a minor. Anthropology and psychology were more likely to be the minor choices of non-rural majors. Rural sociology ranked on a par with anthropology and psychology as a minor subject for non-rural majors in sociology.

The choice of a minor varied greatly from one university to another. So much did it vary that the choice of the minor or minors must be considered one of the most characteristic and distinctive parts of the training program. In general, rural majors much more frequently selected minors outside of sociology than did other sociology majors. Specifically, while one school stressed research methods, another stressed education, another stressed theory, while another school featured agricultural economics as a minor subject.

Rural majors were much more likely to minor in education and more of them took additional courses in education than did other sociology majors. While a third of the rural majors also had a minor in sociology and two-fifths had one or more courses in education, only one in ten of the other sociology majors had taken one or more education courses. This superiority in educational training results from two circumstances: (1) the fact that rural majors in Columbia University are trained in Teachers College and (2) the fact that rural education is a popular minor at Cornell. The others, whether rural or other,

¹Hollis, Ernest V., *Toward Improving Ph.D. Programs*. Washington, D. C., American Council of Education, 1945.

MINOR FIELDS CHOSEN BY RURAL AND OTHER PH.D'S IN SOCIOLOGY, 1930-1945

Minor field	Number of times chosen by	
	Rural majors	Other majors
Economics (Gen'l. or Agr'l.)	19	3
Education	13	0
Sociological theory	12	8
Anthropology	6	5
Psychology (Incl. Social)	6	6
Research methods	5	4
Social organization (Incl. Inst.)	4	1
Sociology of the family	3	0
Population	3	0
Rural sociology	—	6
Mathematics and statistics	0	5
Other	11	9
Total	82	47

do not stress courses in education. Relatively few candidates have undergraduate or graduate training in education previous to their Ph.D. training in sociology. The record indicates that a larger proportion of rural majors take education courses, while a larger proportion of other majors are in the teaching profession.

The obvious conclusion from this analysis is that jobs held by Ph.D.'s in sociology had a somewhat different emphasis than that provided by their training. While the major job emphasis was upon teaching, the major training emphasis was upon research. Most sociologists teach and most of our problems are teaching problems. This calls for broader training and for more training in teaching at a time when increasing specialization within sociology is the order of the day.

The Importance of Teaching In Rural Sociology

The emphasis among rural sociologists is upon research and teaching, which together constitute a major professional dichotomy for the rural sociologist. Extension sociology must be included because extension work is an essential and major part of the land-grant college program. As extension programs in rural sociology grow and multiply, an increasing emphasis is placed upon practitioners in sociology and an increasing place is found for extension and research combinations. In conclusion, jobs in rural sociology are not in teaching or research or extension. Rural majors must be trained to do at least two of the three. Characteristically, the most frequent combination has been teaching and research. The

GRADUATE TRAINING IN EDUCATION OF PH.D'S IN SOCIOLOGY, 1930-1945

University	Rural majors			Other majors		
	Training in education			Training in education		
	Number of Persons	Minor	1 or more courses	Number of Persons	Minor	1 or more courses
Chicago	—	—	—	8	0	1
Minnesota	5	0	0	4	0	0
Columbia	10	10	0	5	0	1
Cornell	10	3	3	—	—	—
Harvard	9	0	0	4	0	0
Wisconsin	6	0	0	4	0	0
Total	40	13	3	25	0	2

rural sociologist must now function in two fields, research and either resident or extension teaching. Even government positions available to sociologists are coming to include not only research duties but also public relations.

Combination jobs require combination training, and this central fact, more than any other, precludes the possibility of a lone specialization either in research training or in teacher training at those schools which train rural majors. Neither can a mastery of sociological theory be substituted for teacher training. Thorough training in sociological theory is an essential part of the equipment of rural sociologists, but it cannot be substituted successfully for training either in research or in teaching.

The Improvement of Teaching

Research and teaching are always with us, but most rural sociologists are teachers. While research furnishes the life blood of our science, teaching is a means by which we inject that life blood into the lives of others. Just how successful we have been can be judged by some comments of graduate students. One stated, "My graduate training spoiled me for teaching." Another commented, "We have six major staff members, only two of whom know how to teach. The others just dish it out." Another said, "The head of our department is a grand person, and all of us like him, but he is no teacher."

A professor stated, "My students feel so keenly the need for more content in sociology that they begrudge the time spent in learning to teach. . . Our education people teach students *about* teaching, instead of training them to teach. . . Some time near the end of a term I always try to take one of my courses apart and attempt to show the students how I taught it."

On the other side of the ledger, one said, "I would say that by all means they rank teaching first at the University of Blank, and I might also add that in my training at Blank State, when it became known that I intended to teach in a college or university, I was encouraged to take a number of edu-

cation courses, particularly those pertaining to techniques of teaching."

Good teaching is compounded of variable amounts of a number of different kinds of experience in training situations.

1. Basic among these is study under and observation of professors who are good teachers. Most students are exposed to one or more good teachers—men who know not only what to teach but also how to teach, who enjoy students and like to see them develop, who take the time and pains necessary to do a good job of teaching.

2. Most used of all methods is trial and error. We need teaching help. We throw a section at the advanced, or sometimes at beginning graduate students; the student tries to teach it; and everybody hopes he will not make too many errors. But some give teaching assistants so little responsibility for the course or control them so rigidly that the amount of teaching training is limited.

3. A variation of the trial and error method is for the young Ph.D. to take a teaching position for a year or two so he can learn to teach.

4. Directed or supervised practice is a very useful device which sometimes replaces the pure trial and error process. It should replace it oftener and more completely. Out of such situations come some of our best teachers.

5. Formal training in education is not widely used in training rural sociologists. Understanding and mastery of the principles and the techniques of good teaching cannot be accomplished in the subject matter classroom. Principles of teaching must be applied to sociological materials. Techniques must be practiced in life situations, both classroom and extension. Not all professors of education are good teachers but education courses are useful in the opinion of many persons who have taken them. However, few professors and fewer departments get to the point of teaching their graduate students how to effectively teach prospective teachers to teach. We need more help from our educators to solve this problem in training

rural sociologists who will train tomorrow's teachers.

The goal of effective teaching will not be attained by the use of any one of the devices mentioned, nor by sporadic use of all good methods for teacher training. Improvement in teaching will come when we place resident and extension teaching on a par with research. Improvement will come from a combined approach and a well sustained campaign for improvement in teaching and for the training of teachers of sociology in the rural field.

Rural sociologists have good reasons for leading in this campaign. *Teaching and research* is the major job combination in rural sociology. Rural sociologists already have an advantage from the standpoint of teacher training, and they will do well to increase that advantage. By so doing they will perform an essential but neglected service to students and rural leaders. Furthermore, they will also contribute mightily to the

public acceptance and the advancement of the science of sociology.

In closing, it is recommended that the Rural Sociological Society go on record as favoring the development of a comprehensive program for improvement of teaching and of teacher training. Such a program might be developed by means of (a) a conference on teacher training, (b) a workshop on teaching problems, and (c) a rigorous research program on the effective uses of various teaching techniques in resident and extension teaching situations and with various types of sociological subject matter. Such a program would make use of the best work of our education specialists, many of whom would be willing and eager to work with sociologists on such a program.

Committee on Teaching
C. E. Lively
Judson Landis
Ray Wakeley, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL, JANUARY 31, 1948, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

One of the circumstances which prompted the creation of the Joint Committee was the fact that Congress has been considering Federal legislation that would provide funds to the states for the development of demonstration library programs, especially in rural areas. Funds would also be provided for intensive research to evaluate the effectiveness of the demonstration library programs.

As a result of this legislation, communication took place between Mr. Paul Howard of the American Library Association, and Dr. Edgar A. Schuler of the Rural Sociological Society. At the December, 1946 meeting of the Society, Paul Howard was invited to present a paper suggesting closer cooperation between librarians and sociologists in the light of this legislation. Shortly there-

after this Joint Committee came into existence.

The function of the Joint Committee as set forth by both organizations was to aid the cooperation of rural sociologists and librarians in studying their common problems in relation to demonstrations of library service. The Joint Committee was also asked to devise means of helping the state agencies plan the demonstrations so as to become integral parts of rural community activities.

As suitable point of departure for the Committee's activities, the attached questionnaire and letters were distributed to the various state library agencies, and to the rural sociology departments of the State Land Grant Colleges.

A preliminary tabulation of results has been prepared and is attached with this

report. The summarization of this tabulation is shown below:

	Yes	No	No Reply
Has There Been Research in Communications?			
State Library Agencies	12	28	8
Rural Sociologists	17	22	9
Has There Been Research in Library Service?			
State Library Agencies	17	23	8
Rural Sociologists	12	26	10
Has There Been Cooperative Activities?			
State Library Agencies	22	18	8
Rural Sociologists	13	25	10
Is There Interest In Developing Closer Working Relationships?			
State Library Agencies	36	6	6
Rural Sociologists	35	2	11

At the meetings here it was decided to go back for replies from both State Library agencies and Rural Sociologists not responding.

As an outgrowth of this questionnaire and other activities in various states a one-day workshop was held Wednesday, January 28, 1948, immediately prior to the Conference of the American Library Association in Chicago. The objectives of this Workshop may be stated as follows:

First, to permit an exchange of ideas and experiences between representatives of state library agencies, other extension librarians, and rural sociologists with regard to cooperative research activities designed to improve rural library services;

Second, to assist in the development of close cooperative relationships between state library officials and rural sociologists;

Third, in states or areas where cooperative relationships do not now exist, to inform state library officials as well as other extension libraries of the types of assistance which can be rendered by rural sociologists, and to inform rural sociologists of the types of needs and

research possibilities represented by the rural library programs now under way, or being contemplated.

Informal discussions rather than prepared papers were the pattern of the Workshop. In order to achieve the greatest participation, exchange of experiences, and solutions of common problems, the technique of small discussion group reports to the total group were employed.

Mr. Don Phillips, who is Assistant Director of Extension Service at Michigan State College, and in charge of the Adult Education Program, acted as moderator and chairman for the day.

Dr. Robert D. Leigh, Director of the Public Library Inquiry, participated in the day's discussion and presented an evaluation and summary at its conclusion. A program of the day's activities is attached to this report. A mimeographed report of the proceedings will be forthcoming.

The spirit of the Workshop can best be indicated by presenting this list of projects submitted by the Workshop participants for future activities of the Joint Committee:

1. That the Joint Committee propose to state and regional library associations meeting this year, that conferences similar to this one be held in conjunction with their meetings.

2. That the Rural Sociological Society be contacted to investigate possibilities of holding a conference of librarians and rural sociologists preceding their national meeting.

3. That the Joint Committee consider setting in motion plans for a conference to be held preceding the 1949 annual A.L.A. Conference.

4. That the Joint Committee function as a clearing house for library and community surveys.

5. That the Joint Committee make available a manual of techniques on how to hold a workshop for rural sociologists and librarians on a local or state basis.

6. That the Joint Committee investigate the possibilities of having a rural sociologist as a consultant at A. L. A. headquarters.

7. That the Joint Committee define and describe the difference between library experiments and library demonstrations, and furthermore, that the Joint Committee establish criteria for evaluating such services.

8. That a report of the workshop be sent all state library agencies who will transmit the information to area and local groups for application in their meetings.

9. That a list of rural sociologists be furnished state library agencies.

10. That the Joint Committee consider carrying on an activity directed toward the better understanding of the possibilities of rural library demonstrations.

11. That a survey of the action taken on the regional, state and local levels as a result of this conference be made and the findings made available at either the June or December conference.

12. That, as demonstrations developed, rural sociologists would observe the workings and the Joint Committee would channel information to the sociologists and see that they were attentive to the demonstration through its trial period.

13. That the Joint Committee through the various professional journals and bulletins aid in the publicizing of local, state or regional action programs in which

libraries and other agencies are working for the improvement of living.

14. That the Joint Committee investigate means of helping to ascertain the best administrative unit for service programs in a given area and what is the library's place in this unit.

Respectfully submitted,
Edgar A. Schuler.

For the Rural Sociological Society:

Harold Hoffsommer, Head, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

W. F. Kumlien, Head, Department of Sociology, South Dakota College of Agriculture, Brookings, South Dakota.

Edgar A. Schuler, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan—Co-Chairman.

For the American Library Association:

C. Ernestine Grafton, Head, Extension Division, State Library, Richmond, Virginia.

Kathryn P. Mier, State Librarian, State Library, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Irving Lieberman, Head, Extension Division, State Library, Lansing, Michigan—Co-Chairman.

CURRENT BULLETIN REVIEWS

Edited by Walter C. McKain, Jr.†

Publications Received

(*Indicates bulletins reviewed in this issue. Numbers appearing by each review refer to corresponding number in the list of publications.)

1. Alexander, Sidney S. *The Marshall Plan*. National Planning Association. 68 pp. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1948. 50 cents.
- *2. Beegle, J. Allan. *Michigan Population—Composition and Change*. Michigan State College Agric. Exp. Sta. Special Bulletin 342. 123 pp. East Lansing, Nov. 1947.
3. Bote, George S. and Stephens, Dorothy C. *Roddy the Rat*. University of Florida Sloan Proj. in Applied Economics, Gainesville; Florida State Board of Health and Florida Tuberculosis and Health Assoc., Jacksonville. 68 pp. Gainesville, 1946.
4. Cranston, Mildred Welch. *What Can We Expect of Rural Schools*. The Woman's Press. 48 pp. New York, 1948. 35 cents.
- *5. Dade, Emil B. *Migration of Kansas Population, 1930 to 1945*. Kansas University Industrial Relations Research Service Series 6. 28 pp. Lawrence, 1946.
- *6. Galloway, Robert E. *The Level of Living of Farm Operators in Washington Counties, 1940 to 1945*. Agric. Exp. Sta., Inst. of Agric. Sciences and State College of Washington. Sta. Circular No. 57. 9 pp. Pullman, Oct. 1947.
- *7. Gregory, C. L., Bankert, Zetta E., McDowell, Aleta, and Lively, C. E. *The Health of Low-Income Farm Families in Southeast Missouri*. Missouri Agric. Exp. Sta. Res. Bulletin 410, in cooperation with the Farm Security Administration. 44 pp. Columbia, Aug. 1947.
- *8. Gutheim, Frederick. *Houses for Family Living*. The Woman's Foundation, Inc. 52 pp. New York, 1948. 35 cents.
- *9. Landis, Judson T. *Marriage and Family Relations*. Extension Service, Michigan State College Bulletin 286. 11 pp. East Lansing, June 1947.
10. Lockridge, Frances. *Adopting a Child*. Reader Service. 40 pp. New York, 1948. 25 cents.
- *11. McKain, Walter C. and Flag, Grace L. *Differences Between Rural and Urban Levels of Living. Part. I. Nationwide Comparisons*. Bureau of Agric. Econ., U.S.D.A. 17 pp. Washington, D. C., Jan. 1948.
- *12. McVay, Francis E. *Factory Meets Farm in North Carolina*. North Carolina Agric. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bulletin 83. 22 pp. Raleigh, Oct. 1947.
13. Meyer, Agnes E. *The Farm Labor Program*. The Washington Post. 23 pp. Washington, D. C., 1948. 10 cents.
14. Mixon, John L. and Hiltner, Seward. *Community Help on Pastoral Problems*. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. 47 pp. New York, Feb. 1948. 25 cents.
- *15. Motherall, Joe R. and Rosenquist, Carl M. *An Experiment in Research Planning*. Texas Agric. Exp. Sta. Misc. Pub. No. 12. 18 pp. College Station, Nov. 1947.
- *16. National Committee on Immigration Policy. *Immigration and Population Policy*. 56 pp. New York, 1947.
17. National Education Association of the United States. *Farm Leaders and Teachers Plan Together*. 35 pp. Washington, D. C., 1947.
- *18. National Planning Association. *Good Health is Good Business*. Joint Subcommittee on Health. National Planning Association. 44 pp. Washington, D. C., Feb. 1948. 25 cents.
- *19. New Mexico University. *The Popula-*

† Assisted by Elsie S. Manny.

- tion of New Mexico. Dept. of Government. Division of Research. Pub. No. 10. 38 pp. Albuquerque, June 1947.
20. New York State Legislature. Health Preparedness Commission. *Planning for the Care of the Chronically Ill In New York State—Some Medical-Social and Institutional Aspects*. Legislative Document (1946) No. 66A. 131 pp. Albany, 1947.
 - *21. Niederfrank, E. J. *The Coordination of Agencies in Ascension Parish, Louisiana*. Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Division of Agricultural Extension. 35 pp. Baton Rouge, 1947.
 22. Santa Clara County Council on Intergovernmental Relations. *Better Intergovernmental Relations*. 50 pp. San Jose, Calif., 1947.
 23. Slusher, Melvin W. and Osgood, Otis T. *The Organization and Income of Owner and Tenant Farms in Boone County*. Arkansas Agric. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 472. 55 pp. Fayetteville, Dec. 1947.
 - *24. Smith, T. Lynn and Kemp, Louise. *The Educational Status of Louisiana's Farm Population*. Louisiana Agric. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 424. 26 pp. Baton Rouge, Dec. 1947.
 25. Social Science Research Council. *Public Reaction to the Atomic Bomb and World Affairs*. Cornell University. 310 pp. Ithaca, April 1947.
 26. Stafford, Frank S. *State Administration of School Health, Physical Education, and Recreation*. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Bulletin 1947, No. 13. 33 pp. Washington, D. C. 1947.
 27. Texas A. and M. College Extension Service. *Farm Labor Program in Texas, 1943-1947*. 31 pp. College Station, Dec. 1947.
 - *28. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Extension Service and Bureau of Agric. Econ. *The Extension Service in Vermont. Part Two: Farm Women and the Extension Service*. 119 pp. Washington, D. C., Nov. 1947.
 29. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Library. *Farm Migration, 1940-1945*. Library List No. 38. 51 pp. Washington, D. C., Sept. 1947.
 - *30. U. S. Dept. of the Interior. *Pattern of Rural Settlement*. Columbia Basin Joint Investigations, Problem 10. Bureau of Reclamation. 49 pp. Washington, D. C., 1947.
 - *31. U. S. Selective Service System. *Agricultural Deferment*. Special Monograph No. 7. 375 pp. Washington, D. C., 1947.
 - *32. Wakeley, Ray E. *Changes in Iowa Population*. Iowa State Agric. Exp. Sta. Res. Bulletin 356. 142 pp. Ames, Nov. 1947.
 33. Wrigley, P. I. *Father and Son Farm Business Agreements*. Pennsylvania Agric. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 492. 40 pp. State College, Jan. 1948.
 34. Yahraes, Herbert. *Planning Your Family*. Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 32 pp. New York, 1948.

Population

[32] *Changes in Iowa Population* are analyzed in a recent bulletin. There has been a net outward movement of more than a million people since 1900; before that date there had been a net migration into Iowa of a million people. Changes in the composition and residence of the population are described and attention is given to expected shifts in the future. Population numbers and composition affect the rates of commitment to various state institutions. They also influence the number of clients in the different state welfare programs. These changes are plotted in the bulletin and probable future trends are discussed.

[5] An analysis of the *Migration of Kansas Population, 1930-1945* shows that the depression and war caused decided changes in the age and sex composition of the population. In agricultural counties the decrease in population between 1930 and 1940 was due largely to the drought. By 1943 great numbers had migrated to military camps and war industries. Some of the counties

with war plants and large urban centers increased in population, but the civilian population of the State as a whole decreased from 1940 to 1945. A large proportion of the out-migrants were in the younger age groups while there was a gain in the number of people over 45 years of age. More young men migrated than in previous decades, but older women returned to the towns and cities in large numbers. The increase in farm age was due largely to the loss of young people by migration and the reduced birth rate, while the urban age increase was the result of gaining older persons. Maps, graphs, and tables based on Census data supplement the text.

[2] A study of *Michigan Population: Composition and Change* indicates the major trends in population between 1890 and 1940. A trend toward urbanization continued until 1930 after which the proportion of rural residents increased slightly. The majority of new rural residents live in the fringes of the large cities. Although Michigan is usually considered an urban State, three-fourths of the counties contain more rural than urban persons. Most of the farmers are located in the southern half of the State in the areas surrounding the large cities. The rural-farm population has large proportions of young and old with the productive-aged persons located primarily in urban areas.

The trend has been toward a balance between the sexes; for the State as a whole the sex ratio dropped from 109 in 1890 to 105 in 1940. The same trend applies to each racial and nativity group. During the past 50 years the proportion of married persons has been increasing in the State. The urban and rural-nonfarm groups have higher educational status than the rural-farm population, but an increasingly larger proportion of each residence and racial group is in school. The text is supplemented with 54 figures and 18 tables based on Census data.

[24] *The Educational Status of Louisiana's Farm Population* (1) analyzes the amount

of formal schooling received by the people of the State, (2) compares these attainments with those of the population of other States, (3) examines the variations between groups and places within the State, and (4) studies the nature and direction of changes and trends. The neglect of the education of Louisiana's white rural-farm population is largely responsible for the State's very poor educational showing. The amount of training given to young white persons in rural-nonfarm areas compares favorably with similar groups in other States, but that given its white farm population is the lowest in the nation. The people living in the northwestern part of the State have the highest average amount of schooling, and those living in the French-speaking sections of the south have the lowest. The educational status of white farmers has improved slowly in recent decades but still compares very unfavorably with that of other resident groups. The amount of schooling of Negroes in both urban and rural areas remains exceedingly low.

[19] Part of *The Population of New Mexico* is written by Paul Walter, Jr., who analyzes some "Population Trends in New Mexico;" the other part is written by Ross Calvin who describes some of the characteristics of "The People of New Mexico." Population figures are based on Census data to 1940 and on estimates, based largely on school enrollment, to 1960. The three north central counties (Bernalillo, Santa Fe, and San Miguel) contain only 7 percent of the State's area, but nearly one-fourth of its population. While the urban and rural populations are both increasing; urban growth is much more rapid than rural. The population of New Mexico consists of three separate strands—the Anglos, Indians, and native Spanish-speaking people, who (inaccurately, the author believes) are called Mexicans. Since the people continue to be drawn from many sources, they have never become amalgamated. The author points out that the population is as varied as its environment and that there is "a very remarkable percentage of those who found

here what they had missed in their homeland—beauty, adventure, sport, quaintness, health, recreation.”

[15] *An Experiment in Research Planning* is an abstract of the Texas Conference on Population Research held at College Station on May 1-2, 1947. Plans for a comprehensive study of Texas population were made in 1946 by the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Texas with financial assistance from the General Education Board. The conference sought to direct this study in its early stages so that the data obtained could be related to other regions and would be useful in the future development of the State. Through the use of tested methods of sampling, analysis, and presentation of data, the study will aid in solving problems of education, health, welfare, old-age security, city planning, future labor supply for industry, and rural-urban migration.

[16] *Immigration and Population Policy* is the second in a series of studies issued by the National Committee on Immigration Policy. This committee was organized in 1945 “to study the conditions and facts relating to immigration in the post-war period; to examine the relationship between present policy, the social and economic needs of the United States, and the basic ideals of American democracy; and to educate the public so that the question of post-war immigration can be dealt with in a spirit of objectivity, rather than of bias and fear.” The first report dealt with the economic aspects of immigration. This report describes national origins, trends, and characteristics of our population. Twenty-four tables, six graphs, and a bibliography are included.

Levels of Living

[11] *The Differences Between Rural and Urban Levels of Living* are shown with respect to incomes, expenditures, nutrition, material possessions, education, health, the availability of business establishments, and local government services. Some of the information is based on a sample of 372 coun-

ties chosen to represent varying degrees of rurality. Families living in urban sections of the United States are more amply supplied with most elements in the level of living than families living in rural areas. Regional differences and historical trends in the differences will be included in later reports.

[8] Changes have taken place in the structure and functioning of the American family but alterations in the dwelling and community have not kept pace. *Houses for Family Living* demonstrates that the four major periods in the individual family's history, the early years, the crowded years, the peak years, and the later years, should be considered in the design of a home. The specific recommendations are based on the findings of committees that drew upon the services of sociologists, psychologists, home economists, architects, builders, safety engineers and other experts.

[6] The Hagood index is used to compare *The Level of Living of Farm Operators in Washington Counties, 1940 and 1945*. Most counties ranked well above the national average in 1940 and in 1945. Substantial increases are noted for 1945. Counties in the same type of farming areas tend to have similar index numbers; the Palouse wheat area boasts the highest county averages.

Rural Health

[7] An analysis of *The Health of Low-Income Farm Families in Southeast Missouri* shows that a large proportion of the families are handicapped in their efforts to earn an adequate living because of physical illnesses and defects, many of which could be corrected with proper medical care. Physical and dental examinations of 4,124 members of 843 farm laborer and renter families were made in the spring of 1941 under the direction of the regional F. S. A. medical advisor. All of the families had borrowed funds through the Farm Security Administration (now called Farmers Home Administration). The group examined included 2,079 males and 2,045 females; 2,644 were

whites and 1,480 Negroes. A total of 14,700 diseases and defects were diagnosed—an average of 3.8 for each individual. The average number of defects increased sharply with age. About 5 percent of all persons were free from defect. Negroes and whites were about equally defective, but differed considerably in type of defect. Dietary deficiencies were much more prevalent among Negroes. The authors emphasize the need of (1) improvement of rural and medical health facilities in the areas, and (2) health education particularly with respect to nutrition and the formation of better dietary and health habits.

[18] Agriculture, labor, and business have just begun to realize that good health is essential to an expanding, prosperous, productive economy. Tuberculosis, hospitals, deaths at childbirth, sanitation, and pasteurized milk are among the topics discussed in *Good Health is Good Business*. Some of the unmet health needs in industry and on the farm are analyzed and the progress that has been made to date is reviewed.

Rural Organization

[28] The second part of *The Extension Service in Vermont* deals with the work of the Extension Service among farm women. The survey is based on interviews obtained in the summer of 1946 with 357 wives or homemakers of farmers who spent at least two-thirds of their working days during 1945 on the farm or who had derived at least one-half of the gross cash family income in 1945 directly from the farm.

The three major aspects of Extension work studied were (1) the media through which women receive information about homemaking practices, (2) the changes in homemaking practices which have been made, and (3) the opinions farm women have regarding the Extension Service and its local agents. Various Extension Service contacts were the usual sources of information for one-third of the women, farm papers and magazines for another third. Almost two-thirds of the women reported changes in their homemaking practices

along the lines advocated by the Extension Service. In general, women 30 to 44 years of age and those in the upper income and educational groups are most likely to follow recommended practices. Women who are native-born, middle-aged, with relatively high income, or who have college training are more likely to have had contacts with a home demonstration agent or to be members of home demonstration clubs.

[21] Various individuals and organizations in Ascension Parish are cooperating in a health and nutrition program which has proved successful. *The Coordination of Agencies in Ascension Parish, Louisiana* describes the origin and development of the program and lists the accomplishments that have been recorded to date. It also contains a number of suggestions for improving and broadening the program.

Farm Labor

[12] *Factory Meets Farm* is a study of the impact of industrialization upon agriculture in two North Carolina counties—Gaston and Davidson. The study is based on records of 1943 operations from 128 farms, of which more than half reported off-farm work. The family head worked fewer months off the farm than other family members; in general the women worked more off the farm than the men. The individual worker tended to work full-time either on or off the farm. Work off the farm reduced the under-employment of farm family labor and increased family incomes in spite of some reduction in acreage of cash crops, particularly cotton. The chief industry, cotton textile manufacturing, offered year-round employment while the labor required for the main farm crops, cotton and tobacco, is highly seasonal. The author points out that increased opportunities for off-farm employment would make possible a more efficient use of the agricultural resources in the area.

Miscellaneous

[31] *Agricultural Deferment* is one of a series of eighteen monographs being prepared to cover important phases of the

operation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. This study gives special attention to the laws, regulations, and administrative procedures applicable to agricultural deferments in World War II and relates deferment policies and legislation affecting agriculture to the constantly changing socio-economic conditions attending war. "In addition, the problems encountered in administering the agricultural deferment program are pointed out as a permanent record of experience to facilitate the development of effective national defense in event of future need." A comprehensive bibliography follows the main report. The appendices, 248 pages in length, contain legislation, memoranda to State and local directors, statistics, forms and instructions, and other miscellaneous data.

[9] *Marriage and Family Relations* is a bibliography of selected readings, classi-

fied according to the age and family role of the reader. A revised edition is planned for 1948.

[30] A committee under the leadership of Carl C. Taylor was directed to make recommendations relative to the *Pattern of Rural Settlement* for the Columbia Basin. The history, merits, and disadvantages of four settlement patterns were discussed: scattered, crossroads, village and line. Empirical evidence was drawn from a variety of settlement experiences in other irrigated sections of the West. Economics inherent in the different patterns of settlement were demonstrated and the social effects of each type were mentioned. The final recommendations favored a line settlement but permitted considerable latitude on the part of settlers, acting either individually or collectively.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Edited by Otis Durant Duncan

NOTE FROM THE BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

Having been selected for this job late in the quarter, it has been necessary for me to work frantically in order to make the deadline. My local colleagues helped generously, as did most everyone else called upon. But for this cooperation the Book Review Department in the current issue would have been blank. My gratitude is due everyone.

My predecessor, Howard W. Beers, maintained high standards, and I have only praise for his work. He now has a larger task, that of editor. I hope the Book Review Department can approximate its past standards and that it will not suffer in the future by comparison with the general quality of the magazine.

Reviewers can materially aid in this work by following a few simple rules: (1) Be prompt in all correspondence; (2) *please* observe the standard form to the last punctuation mark; (3) be sparing with useless words and be crisp, concise, and brief; (4) appraise, analyze, and evaluate with candor the work of an author, as negative criticism is more valuable than perfunctory praise; and (5) when requesting an assignment, reviewers can help by stating if they have copies of books they desire to review. All of us are busy and time is precious; it takes from four to six communications to procure one review from lazy reviewers. Please help reduce this burden of correspondence.

Sincerely,
OTIS DURANT DUNCAN
Book Review Editor.

Rural Sociology. By Lowry Nelson. New York: The American Book Company, 1948. Pp. xvi + 567. \$4.25.

In recent years there have been several notable additions to the list of text books in rural sociology. These have been notable primarily because they have demonstrated that rural sociology as a discipline has finally achieved enough maturity and enough knowledge about rural life to enable it to produce texts whose orientation is essentially sociological rather than economic and whose tone is scientific rather than reformist. Professor Nelson's book continues this trend.

It is devoted to an objective description of American rural society, with major attention given to rural population, the physical environment and spatial pattern of rural life, the social processes, and rural social institutions. It gives somewhat more emphasis to the relationship of physical environment to group life than do most recent texts but this discussion is by no means out of place in a book of this type. Rural population at first glance would seem to receive

less discussion than is customary but on examination most of the population data which are not treated in the one chapter on rural population or the one on migration turn up in the chapters on social institutions where they are effectively used in describing basic trends. Considerably more treatment is given to the processes of social stratification and social mobility than has been common in the past. Most of the materials for these chapters grow out of recent studies, indicating the increased concern of rural sociologists with basic sociological subject matter. There is extensive treatment of rural social institutions, differing from previous books mainly in the scope of rural social institutions covered. Chapters are devoted not only to the family, religion, education, government, welfare agencies and health agencies but also to property in land and farming systems. The chapters on property in land and farming systems are a demonstration of the fundamentally social and cultural nature of these important aspects of rural society. Through-

out the book proper attention is given to the basic trends of urbanization, commercialism, technology and secularization which have had such a profound influence on both rural and urban life in Western society.

Perhaps the greatest single weakness of Professor Nelson's book is that its sociological orientation is not complete enough or possibly not explicit enough, in that it lacks the nice integration of sociological theory and fact which one might hope for at this stage in the development of rural sociology. This is not to say that sociological theory is avoided. Actually at the beginning of each division and each chapter within each division a paragraph or two is devoted to fundamental theoretical considerations, but in the reviewer's opinion this is all too brief a theoretical matrix against which to project the array of description presented. The book would have been improved with greater development of the theoretical portions or preferably from a more systematic attempt to show how the data integrate about basic sociological constructs.

Professor Nelson's book is clearly written, is logically organized, is inclusive in its coverage, and is attractively illustrated and printed. It should prove to be a very usable text for beginning students in rural sociology.

WILLIAM H. SEWELL.

University of Wisconsin.

Outline of Cultural Rural Sociology. By Carle C. Zimmerman. Cambridge, Mass.: The Phillips Book Store (mimeographed), 1948. Pp. iv + 87. \$2.75.

As a revised enlargement of the *Outline of American Rural Sociology*, this version is a definite improvement. It purports to be a cultural guide for an understanding of American agrarianism and rural life, a system of rural sociology viewing rural life as an integrated part of western social life inquiring into its reasons for existence as a separate social science. The American scene is emphasized in relation to its Old World backgrounds. It combines history, economics, politics, and anthropology with the main characteristics and the physical basis of

rural life, interpreting sociological changes in relation to physical changes and the emerging demands of an atomic age. Almost half of the space is devoted to a review of American history in which the content is more political and economic than sociological.

The sociological portion of the outline is found in nine appendices which discuss rural population problems, the nature of rural man and the rural mind, rural health, economic factors in "progress," land uses, and the functions of cultural rural sociology. The impression is conveyed that cultural rural sociology is largely a basis for action programs and policies. This approach is distinguished from that of "social problems," "social interaction," "ecology," and "social relations" as represented by Taylor, Sorokin and Zimmerman, Sims, Kolb and Brunner, and Smith, respectively.

Zimmerman says, "The present suggested Rural Sociology . . . does not consider rural life as a separate system but as a changing part of a larger universe, the totality of the main social life. . . . Rural sociology belongs to general knowledge and not to the agricultural college or the rural mind. . . . It [Rural Sociology] is not *per se* a descriptive science . . . it is a science of social control." These are largely straw man issues. Rural sociology has never been in danger of becoming a pure science. True, it has not gone as far as agricultural economics toward becoming a farmers' lobby, an apology for agrarianism, a refuge for intellectual bankrupts, or a retreat for quack reformers. Yet it has been often enough a host for such parasites. The agricultural college would be the first to want the subject extended beyond its realm, and rural sociologists generally would be disappointed if their studies are not found useful.

The most distinctive contributions of the *Outline* are (1) its interpretation of history sociologically, always a difficult task, and one accomplished only partially here; (2) the interpretation of the rural mind, perhaps the first such attempt to get beyond the level of nostalgic reminiscence; and

(3) the development of "Cultural Rural Sociology" as an organized approach, which operationally is ancient but substantively is a new conceptualization.

OTIS DURANT DUNCAN.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Experimental Designs in Sociological Research. By F. Stuart Chapin. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1947. Pp. xii + 206. \$3.00.

Research workers and students in advanced method courses will find this work a handy summary of nine experiments conducted "in the normal community situation." Much of the material is drawn from previous writings of the author and his students, i.e., the studies on the social effects of public housing, WPA work relief, the Boy Scouts program, and high school education. There are also digests of Dodd's experiment on rural hygiene in Syria, Hill's study of the effects of extra-curricular activities on student adjustment, and Schulman's and Barer's analyses, respectively, of the effects of a controlled activity program and good housing on juvenile delinquency. A hitherto unpublished study of tuberculosis rates and rentals, by health areas in New York City, suggests the extension of experimental analysis to problems in human ecology.

Two salient features of the designs advocated by Chapin are (1) holding extraneous factors constant by matching experimental and control groups, with elimination of unmatched cases, and (2) extensive use of standardized sociometric scales as measures of control factors and criteria of effect. In practice, precise matching involves a serious loss of cases, and hence is applicable only where the initial groups are quite large. The composition of terminal groups is not uniquely determined by the matching procedure, which seems to require considerable discretion on the experimenter's part. This non-random character of the controlled samples prejudices the use of conventional significance tests, a difficulty which the author discusses at some length, arriving at

a pragmatic rather than a fully analytic solution. Some attention should have been given to Westergaard's method of expected cases and other statistical devices for holding factors constant without the loss of a large proportion of the data.

Chapter VI provides a useful classification and inventory of available sociometric scales. Rural sociologists will note that most of these scales were developed on urban populations, and probably require extensive revision and restandardization before they can be employed in the rural situation.

OTIS DUDLEY DUNCAN.

University of Chicago.

A Study of Child Welfare in a Rural New York County. By Abd-el-hamid Zaki. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1947. Pp. xii + 225. \$2.90.

"In the American welfare system the community process is as significant as the case process." With these words Robert Lansdale, Commissioner of Social Welfare, State of New York, introduces the book. *A Study of Child Welfare in a Rural New York County*, written by Abd-el-hamid Zaki. After a survey of the existing records of child welfare work in Rockland County during the decade, 1930-1940, Dr. Zaki selected 175 cases for his study of the nature and efficacy of organized child welfare. While these cases are not presented as such, they are drawn upon as illustrative material in a penetrating analysis of the present limitations and failures in giving children-in-difficulty a real chance. The appendix contains statistical tables and other materials for the orientation of the reader. The book would have been improved by an index and by a more considered use of the term, *philosophy*, where *policy*, *position*, *perspective*, *practive*, or even *traditional structure* would have better served.

Insistently Dr. Zaki calls attention to the needs and fulfillment of the child as the determinants of work programs in place of institutionalized regulations set up for the work, such as *kinds* of relief to be given, or eligibility for aid. His plea, almost elo-

quent at times, is for the recognition of the "sovereignty of the individual . . . based on his own dynamic power of action and persuasion," and necessarily voiced through organized groups.

But Dr. Zaki goes further than this. He emphasizes the little-regarded truth that *community processes* lie both behind and ahead of each particular case. He points out some of the more effective of these favoring and deterrent. He shows how futile is even the most skillful case study if it is not made, and the ensuing treatment given, in terms of the conditions and resources existent in the *actual community living of the child*. Particularly important are the values accepted by the community and their resultant attitudes.

Since Dr. Zaki has summarized the history of child welfare in this country as well as discussed its nature and efficacy in one fairly representative county, this volume constitutes a revealing and critical orientation in this field.

REGINA H. WESTCOTT.

University of Arkansas.

The Sociology of Child Development. By James H. S. Bossard. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1948. Pp. x + 790. \$4.50.

This volume is a comprehensive sociological account of child development in the United States. The situational approach is employed; that is, the dynamics of social interaction as they affect child behavior are consistently kept to the forefront. Although this point of view has been used by a few sociologists and social psychologists, it has never been systematically followed in a thorough study of child development. Usually the study of socialization of children has been done by psychologists, psychiatrists, and educators who reflect the emphasis of their respective disciplines.

Among the social situations which Bossard examines are the family, kinship and peer groups, neighborhoods, schools, ethnic groups, classes, and the larger world. In these and other group situations the author analyzes the development of the child from

infancy through adolescence. Both normal and problem settings are considered, but the former are emphasized much more than the latter. The book is introduced with a discussion of contemporary thought on child development and of the approach used in the volume; and it is concluded with an examination of the changing status of childhood in the United States and of issues relating thereto.

This study is divided into 29 chapters which are integrated into seven major divisions. Sources of data include case histories, autobiographical materials, U. S. Census reports, and a long array of books, articles, etc. Each chapter is carefully summarized. Included in the study is an excellent bibliography containing nearly 800 items.

This book is timely and significant. Its point of view, broad scope of coverage, clarity of presentation, and careful documentation, easily make it a thorough sociological account of child development. Nevertheless, it does have some limitations, perhaps the most glaring of which is an urban regional bias. Sharp differentials with respect to minority groups and to rural-urban contrasts are usually ignored or otherwise passed over lightly. The discussion of "The Role of the Guest" (Ch. XI) is definitely overdone. Parenthetically, one wonders why a chapter on the role of the child as a guest was not included. Finally, the book would have been improved if the scattered methodological notes had been expanded and presented as a whole.

This work would be an excellent text for a course in sociology addressed to child development, and highly useful in connection with courses in social psychology, home economics, and education. Psychiatrists and welfare workers would profit by at least skimming the material.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Hospital Care in the United States. Commission on Hospital Care. New York: The Commonwealth Fund, 1947. Pp. xxiv + 631. \$4.50.

This volume is intended to serve as a guide to the future development of hospital care. A valuable addition to the expanding literature in medical economics, *Hospital Care in the United States* represents the report of the Commission on Hospital Care. The Commission was established in October 1944 by the American Hospital Association to survey hospital facilities and blueprint a coordinated national plan for the future development of hospital service. For the purpose of defining its assignment more specifically, the Commission adopted intermediate objectives to guide its study staff. Accordingly, the work of the Commission was envisioned to proceed by logical steps as follows: (1) to obtain a census of present hospital and public health center facilities and to appraise their capacity for service. (2) to settle upon standards for judging physical facilities, organization, and management of hospitals, (3) to determine the overall need for additional facilities and service, and (4) to develop a coordinated national plan for hospital service along with methods by which the plan could be realized.

The report considers the historical development and current problems of the general hospital principally and, faced with limitations of time and money, confines its detailed analysis to a single state. Nevertheless the materials presented for Michigan will have useful application elsewhere and may well be considered a model for the conduct of similar studies in other states.

The book is timely. Its presentation to the public comes at a time when many states and localities, stimulated by the financial assistance available through the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act, are facing the problem of developing an integrated hospital system. With a lucidity not often found in methodological work, the report sets forth the basic considerations for the development of a state hospital plan and describes a method of delineation of hospital service areas; of selection of logical hospital centers; and of determination of bed needs.

Rural sociologists should be particularly

interested in a new method devised to measure the need for hospital facilities. The "bed-death ratio" is one of the many fine contributions of the Commission report. As the authors put it, the "formula represents a significant departure from conventional methods of estimating need for general and allied special hospital beds. The formula is unique in that 1) it places the emphasis entirely on need rather than on some combination of need and demand, and 2) it is based on vital statistics rather than population. The method is not just a new way of getting approximately the same results which could be obtained by older and simpler methods. It is of value in differentiating the need for beds in different areas within a state."

The book is arranged in eight major sections and an index. The first section outlines the organization of the Commission, the objectives, purpose, and method of study. The second section summarizes the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission. The report proper is embodied in the remaining six sections.

This book can serve as an excellent guide for state hospital planning programs, even though it has limited usefulness for those hospital planners who must face knotty problems in community organization. A very large part of the volume is an able demonstration of how techniques familiar to rural sociologists can be applied to a specific problem in the general field of health and medical care.

ROBERT L. MCNAMARA.

Oklahoma Agricultural and
Mechanical College.

Blue Cross and Medical Service Plans. By Louis S. Reed. Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency, U. S. Public Health Service, 1947. Pp. vii + 323. (No price given.)

The Blue Cross movement has surged from small beginnings two decades ago to 81 approved plans with over 24 million participants on January 1, 1947. Medical Service Plans, sponsored by the medical profession and/or affiliated with a Blue Cross

Plan, have a more recent growth and by the beginning of 1947 had a total enrollment of about 4½ million in 44 plans organized to serve all or parts of 30 states. The growth of these plans and the widespread interest in the group health movement led the U. S. Public Health Service to undertake a study to obtain "an informed opinion of the present and potential usefulness of existing methods of distributing medical and hospital care." Attention is confined primarily to Blue Cross and medical society plans, most of which were visited in the past three years, and the results of the inquiry are offered in the present volume.

The author, Dr. Louis Reed, has had a long experience as health economist for the U. S. Public Health Service and earlier served as a study-staff member for the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. For this report he has done a prodigious amount of work in assembling a detailed account of hospital and medical service plans: their history and growth; their enrollment policies, administrative organization; legal and financial problems; relations with hospitals, medical profession and the general public; inter-plan relationships; and national coordination.

This book should be of value to students of social organization and has special meaning to sociologists engaged in rural health research. The difficulty of reaching rural people through group enrollment procedures is discussed and the experience with individual enrollment is cited. Techniques of community enrollment in rural areas are shown to be somewhat promising. But in the final analysis, the hope for large numbers of rural participants appears dim despite the author's studious care in pointing out the progress made by the Plans in rural areas. Careful reading of the report impresses one with the fact that the growth of the plans is associated with urbanization, industrialization, presence of health personnel and facilities, and income. Sufficient material is found in the text to provide the basis for a more extensive separate treatment of the rural situation

and prospects with respect to hospital and medical service plans.

The report is divided into four parts: 1) hospital plans, 2) medical plans, 3) some problems of hospital and medical care, and 4) conclusions. The extensive and very useful appendices include directories of Blue Cross and Medical Service Plans; a model law to enable the formation of such plans; and the American Medical Association's standards of acceptance for medical care plans. The book is well-documented, is amply supported with statistical tables and charts. Dealing competently with an important subject, this book should be acquired and read by all rural sociologists.

ROBERT L. McNAMARA.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Sexual Behavior in the Human Male. By Alfred C. Kinsey, Wardell B. Pomroy, and Clyde E. Martin. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1948. Pp. xv + 804. \$6.50.

This is a "progress report" of the currently much-discussed long-term research project on the sexual behavior of human beings which will either make Kinsey, its originator, or break him. One must pay tribute to the courage of a man who, with a comfortable reputation in the snug and non-controversial world of gall wasps, dares to make such extensive inquiries in a field so dangerously beset with prejudices, bans, mores, and neurotics. It is difficult research to perform, difficult to report upon, and it is also difficult to review the report.

Dr. Kinsey's book (we shall refer to it so, as the writing is obviously his although Pomeroy and Martin have worked upon collection and analysis of the data) is interesting reading. He feels that he has brought objective science into human affairs for almost the first time. He is proud of that feat, but bewildered by the number of objections to scientific study of this particular aspect of human life. He is also quite critical of those who have made previous forays and excursions, and at some pains

to argue for the soundness of his own techniques.

After all, the first toe-dabblers in the forbidden waters were neither nincompoops nor cowards in their own right, and Johnnies-come-lately might be more respectful to the pioneers without the benefit of generous Rockefeller Foundation grants. Part of his attitude may probably be forgiven as the natural reaction of a competent biological scientist to his experiences in a new kind of social laboratory where the temperature fluctuates, the visitors feed the animals, and the white rats yell for the police. A reasonable amount of self-confidence is a necessity under such conditions.

The purpose of the research is to determine the patterns of human sex behavior and the factors that influence them. The method is direct personal interview, the information being coded by his own intricate code. ("The care with which confidences have been guarded in the present study has probably never been surpassed in any other project dealing with human material"—page 44.) The data are then transferred to Hollerith cards, machine sorted, and tabulated. Some 12,000 personal histories have already been collected and the aim is to make it 100,000 in the next twenty years.

His interviews are rather aggressive, and there has been some objection by other scientists to this; but he is an aggressive man, and in the case of some of his underworld characters aggressive techniques may be needed. He puts the burden of denial upon the person interviewed; not, "Have you had pre-marital intercourse?" but, "How old were you when you first had pre-marital intercourse?" Social case workers will arch their eyebrows at this, but will discover that he does some arching in their direction too.

Most of his interviews to date are with college students and inmates of corrective institutions. They are young. They are largely single. They are largely male. They are overwhelmingly from the region east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. (This book deals only with the males, due to the scarcity of female interviews.) They are

not representative of the population in general, and Kinsey therefore adjusts his raw data by a Census-derived formula to provide estimates for the whole United States. His work might be better statistically if he had resisted the temptation to project such generalizations which perforce ignore regional differences in folkways and mores.

Another technique which might be questioned is his method of making each record count several times in rather unusual fashion. That is, in handling data on 20-year-olds he uses not only 20-year-olds but the 20-year-old data in the history of every older male. Thus the 80-year-old man appears in the tables not only as an 80-year-old but also as a 20-year-old. Whether 20-year-olds of 60 years ago should be classified with 20-year-olds of today is moot, in spite of the impressive chapter on the persistence of sexual behavior patterns.

One feature of the research is relatively novel, and that is his attempt to get histories from everyone in a group, in order to make the data representative by being complete. That is, he tries to get all members of a fraternity, of a penal institution, of a service club, and the like. This helps to reduce the skewness that may come from getting data from only those individuals in a group who for some reason volunteer. This principle is excellent, but he found it difficult to practice, and only 62 groups representing 3104 individuals, 26 per cent of those in the present study, have been 100 per cent completed. Forty-two of these are college and professional groups. One wonders what kind of group is meant by that listed as "Hitch-hikers (over a 3-year period)" on page 95.

In this connection it should be noted that a problem in his study, which he partially recognizes, is that of why certain people are more approachable for histories than others (pages 35-36). He states that two types of histories are difficult to get: those that are "restrained" and those that have some items that would bring strong social censure if known. He half senses that he may be overloaded with slightly neurotic

contributors or persons momentarily upset, yet he makes no attempt to distinguish between "those whom the psychiatrist would consider sexually well-adjusted persons and those whom he would regard as neurotic, psychotic, or at least psychopathic" (pages 7, 8) on the ground that these categories are not adequately understood and may "reflect evaluations that have no scientific origin." Well, that may be. But failure to do that throws further doubt upon the validity of his extension of his findings to all the population. And for one so devoted to science as most objectively defined, the chapter on the technique of interviewing is surprising writing.

All of this aside, however, Kinsey has made a great contribution to our socio-sexual knowledge.

For all of us he has shown that there is a wide variance between what society decrees as a group and practices as persons.

To the criminologist he has demonstrated that confinement does not change the habits of a sex criminal.

To the general sociologist he has shown that sexual habits are closely associated with economic, educational, and social class—that there is a wide difference between the sex life of the poor and little-educated and that of the well-heeled and well-educated.

For the anthropologist he has given proof that the Negro legends of sexuality are not matters of race but of socio-economic status.

He establishes for the school teacher that sex habits are largely formed by the age of 16 and are rarely changed thereafter.

The religionist will learn that sexual activity varies inversely with religious activity, and that within or between religious faiths the socio-economic status is still more determinant than religious devoutness.

The rural sociologist will be surprised at the loose way in which "rural" is defined—it seems to mean farm life (see pages 79 and 451) but interested to learn that the total sexual outlets are slightly lower for rural persons as compared to urban, and that there is more petting, considerably more premarital intercourse, more patron-

age of prostitutes, more homosexual intercourse, and even more frequent marital intercourse among urban males than among rural males. The rural male seems to have, however, almost a monopoly upon intercourse with animals.

Dr. Kinsey should by all means continue his project to its ambitious end, bearing in mind its present weaknesses. The more serious of these can be corrected by more attention to the distribution of his subjects both geographically and socially. As in the case of his gall wasps, he must go where the specimens are under various conditions, and not be confined so much to the Northeastern United States. For that matter, why confine it to the United States? The homo sapiens has a wide range of habitat.

WILLIAM G. MATHER,

The Pennsylvania State College.

A Critical Review of Research in Land Economics. By Leonard A. Salter, Jr. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1948. Pp. 258. \$4.00.

When the LaSalle Hotel fire snuffed out the life of Leonard Salter, land economics and the social sciences lost a brilliant, critical mind. This volume, a moderately edited version of Salter's doctoral thesis, provides ample evidence of his potentialities, and it underlines the great loss his death brought to a field of study that sorely needed him.

Salter was a young man who would never have been content with things as they are. Hence, the methodological vulnerability of past research in land economics furnished him with the raw material for an incisive and devastating critique. Ranging over 40 years of history and some 500 research reports, Salter found a dearth of material that met his own rigorous standards for social inquiry. His treatment of those analyses that failed to measure up is at all times forthright, and sometimes contemptuous.

Thus far, all research in land economics has failed on one or more counts, many from the initial statement of the problematic situation straight through to the final test, which Salter defines as "the unity between purposes sought and consequences

experienced when the recommended action is taken." In particular "... one of the greatest obstacles to effective research is the persistent failure to pose a problem or a hypothesis ..." according to the Dewey formula for natural sciences.

Some of the most telling blows in the *Review* are struck at the aimless cross-classifications and averages that embellish so many studies at the expense of cause-effect analysis. Salter's insistence upon purposefulness in research, upon flexibility in problem formulation, upon holding together a chain of related items through time, and upon the fundamentals of experimental testing probably constitute the most constructive aspects of his inquiry.

He is sympathetic in treating of Wisconsin's prodigious contributions to agricultural economics (including his own). He is least tolerant of the Pearsonian-Cornellian mass statistical techniques: "Instead of asking what action can be taken that will be consistent with this purpose, these studies ask: What is the quantitative relationship between this set of figures and that?"

If Salter's stimulating appraisal may be successfully questioned in its entirety, it would perhaps have to be done in terms of the author's impatience with an immature area of study. Forty years, after all, is hardly a leaf in the history of the natural sciences to which he turns for guidance in methodology. Moreover, he underestimates the practical values of much of the frankly descriptive literature which, in any science, invariably sets the stage for research of a more analytical sort.

Finally, when he hints of "living" with the subject of inquiry through all its major processes of growth and change, he is departing from an otherwise realistic evaluation. The researcher lives within the narrow confines of such tangibles as budgets and administrative demands upon his time. This, to a far greater extent than individual ineptitude, accounts for the unsatisfactory quality of the research product of the agricultural experiment stations and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The systematic arrangement of an enormous volume of published material alone makes this book worthwhile. Its straightforward assault upon the failures of land economics research will challenge any thoughtful reader who has shared in those failures.

JOE R. MOTHERAL.

Agricultural and Mechanical
College of Texas.

Land, Men and Credit. By Leo E. Manion.
New York: Island Press, 1947. Pp. 67.
Cloth \$2.00; Paper \$1.00.

This little book tells the story of the cooperative credit system established in 1916 by the Federal government to assist farmers. The author, an Iowa boy now first Vice-President of the Omaha Land Bank, tells the story from the point of view of his bank which serves Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming, but by this means also succeeds in telling the story of the national enterprise as well. How the system, regarded skeptically by farmers at first, succeeded in weathering the post-war financial crisis of 1920 and the great depression following 1929, with the aid of a broadened organization structure provided by Congress, is a tribute to the soundness of the plan. How farmers were not only helped to retain their land, but were often encouraged to do so, is a tribute to the loyalty and intelligence of the Bank's leadership. It is no small achievement that today it may be said that farmers own the system, pay only 4 per cent for their loans with no service fees, and receive dividends through their local Loan Association.

The story is simply and effectively told in 9 chapters of about 6 pages each. The book provides a chapter in the history of government-sponsored cooperative effort in agriculture. In addition, the sound advice on the purchasing of farm land suggests that the book should be in the hands of every local Farm Loan Association and perhaps in every rural high school.

C. E. LIVELY.

University of Missouri.

Depression Decade. By Broadus Mitchell.
New York: Rinehart and Co. Inc., 1947.
Pp. xviii + 462. \$4.00.

Depression Decade is Volume IX of the *Economic History of the United States*. While not so narrowly statistical as some economic histories, this book contains a vast amount of statistical data skillfully woven into the narrative. Except for an opening chapter devoted to connecting the worldwide economic dislocations due to the first World War with the later period, the "decade" covered is from the depression in 1929 through the New Deal and National Defense to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Perhaps it is symptomatic of what has happened to our economy that an economic historian should devote his discussion very largely to a central theme of government policy and action, while the economic changes and developments which are related to private enterprise serve primarily as explanations for political action.

Dr. Mitchell places the New Deal policies in historical perspective by showing their origin in the Hoover administration, or earlier. The more important aspects of the New Deal are discussed under the traditional divisions of relief, banking and currency crisis and reform, agriculture, NRA, labor, public works and TVA. In a final chapter on "War to the Rescue," he attempts to pin down concepts which are mentioned earlier several times, that the Depression was a major cause of World War II, and that only the preparation for war succeeded in bringing about full employment and recovery.

While his sympathies are definitely with what he considers to be the social purposes of the Roosevelt legislation, Dr. Mitchell freely criticizes many aspects of the New Deal because of its contradictions and the failure of the policies to accomplish their economic goals. The author implies in many instances that our system of private enterprise will never attain the social ends he believes an economic system should provide. The following quotations, though lifted from their context, probably do not distort his bias unduly.

With respect to Raymond Moley's defense of the methods used to save the banks in 1933, the author comments (p. 136): "One may be allowed to fear that an economic system which had come so near to self-destruction was scarcely worth the passionate loyalty expressed." On page 164, in referring to the evidence unearthed by the Pecora investigation, he observes:

The boom itself, which nourished these fungi, was not an unhappy accident, but the result of accepted forces. The individual who had betrayed a trust or recklessly imperiled the public welfare was the minor criminal compared to the economic system under which he operated. It is hard to conceive a comprehensive review of a debacle more calculated to disillusion the candid mind with the private profit motive as a means to social health.

And on page 180, after a brief introduction to the agricultural policy of creating scarcity to raise prices while millions were hungry and naked, the author states: "It nowhere seemed to occur to them that an economy which, for its correction and preservation, demanded such violence to reason, had better be abandoned than revived. Though current thought was not so bold, was there ever a time when avowal of production for use, rather than for private profit, was more appropriate?" Other examples in the same vein could be cited.

It requires no extensive knowledge of economics to perceive the inconsistencies and contradictions in the capitalistic system, particularly in a depression period. But isn't the economist (regardless of how narrowly he defines his field) who favors a distribution of income which is socially just obligated to give some consideration to the effects upon our institutions of the methods used to achieve such distribution? Perhaps government through extending its activities may achieve such a goal, but at what expense to other aspects of American life would appear to be a vital question which may partially be answered by experiences abroad and in this country under the New Deal. Dr. Mitchell might have given at least a modicum of attention to the broader ef-

fects of a government ever growing in size and increasing its control over or actively competing with private enterprise, with the resulting tendency of pressure groups to trade favors in order to obtain grants and concessions from the state. In this reviewer's opinion, the inevitable result is the creation of a monstrosity which in time will destroy the basic concepts of human liberties. If it be contended that such considerations lie outside the scope of economic history, then it might be argued that much of this volume is not economic history.

Perhaps the author is not concerned primarily with economic history, but with government economic policies and their effects upon giving to the lower income groups and labor more of the fruits of production. At least, in summing up the effects of the New Deal, he states (p. 368), that though the tangible accomplishments were excellent in themselves, these "were not as significant as the hope, indeed self-confidence, which the New Deal had aroused in the nation. The New Deal proclaimed, and went a distance to prove, that we need not be frustrated by inscrutable misfortune, but could be masters of our future. This mental candor and moral lift formed the true contribution, and for them all praise is due." While agreeing that the kindling of hope was an important phase of the early years of the New Deal, this reviewer would require much more proof before agreeing that, collectively or individually and irrespective of the type of economic system established, we "could be masters of our future," except to a limited degree.

While *Depression Decade* is an interesting and well-written account, and a convenient reference work for social scientists who have need of a one-volume book on the New Deal period, it illustrates the well-known fact that neither perspective nor final judgment can be attained on matters so nearly contemporary. Much of the spirit of the times has been recaptured in these pages, a feat which may not be achieved by those who later may write a definitive history of this decade without having lived through the period. The index is limited largely to ob-

vious items. An extensive bibliography and an appendix of statistical tables are useful reference aids.

O. A. HILTON.

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The Missouri Valley—Land of Drought, Flood and Promise. By Rufus Terral. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. Pp. ix + 274. \$3.75.

An adopted son depicted the characteristics of the Northern Great Plains Region as seen from a mythical mountain-top in Colorado. For many years this relief map was on display in one of the regional offices of the Department of Agriculture at Lincoln, Nebraska. This was a measure of the honor accorded the work.

Since then there have been many noteworthy studies of the Plains Region; some dealing with segments, others with the whole. Terral adds new life and blood to this study of the Northern Great Plains, under the title *The Missouri Valley—Land of Drought, Flood and Promise*. From the standpoint of geography, the Northern Great Plains Region is larger than the Upper Missouri Valley. The Lower Missouri Valley extends beyond the semi-arid Northern Plains, into the humid Midwest and South. Thus the Missouri River is symbolic of the interdependence of regions and demonstrates the need for cooperation between strikingly different areas. Mr. Terral has accomplished this in the following description: "The Missouri is really three rivers—one of water, one of silt, and one of sediment" (p. 91).

This book is "must" reading for anyone wishing to understand the Missouri and the Northern Plains—its history, its present problems and its future needs and potentials. The author introduces the reader effectively to the geographical and ecological characteristics of the area. His history is accurate and bears pointedly on the problems of the region. He demonstrates the need for change in farm and ranch management theory and practice, indicating the economic and social forces in operation in

the area. The author's description of bureaucracy at work is bold and accurate. The exploitation and expropriation of the region by Midwestern and Eastern business can hardly be overcome if Government itself is a party to such appropriation.

The book is a challenge to both the natural and the social sciences to get their houses in order; to begin working with concepts and tools large and vital enough to cover multiple purpose construction and operation of natural resources; to relate these to people and adapted ways of living. The business, industrial, economic, population and social potentials in the Missouri Basin can be used to "build" the area or to enslave it to the "outside" for a long time. This is well illustrated by the following single proposal. One of the contemplated projects in the Upper reaches of the Valley provides for the construction of "four dams within a distance of 20 miles. The head of water they would produce . . . would be very great. Thief Creek Dam would form a head of 1,250 feet, Sunlight Creek, 1,825 feet, or three times that of Boulder Dam. Thief Creek, on the Clark Fork, and Yellowtail, on the Big Horn, would be the heaviest individual producers in the Reclamation Bureau's proposed system" (p. 185). The question is, should this power potential be utilized inside the area or outside it?

The chapters entitled "Trouble at the 98 Meridian," "Hullabaloo," and "The Fake M. V. A." are accurate descriptions of events as this reviewer is acquainted with them. There are those who will say that these three chapters have weakened the book. That is a matter of opinion. These chapters deal with the issues that are at the core of whether the people of the Upper Missouri River Basin will continue in colonial status.

The Missouri Valley belongs in the research and reading library of those interested in problems of regional development, especially of the semi-arid West, along with Webb's *The Great Plains* and the earlier reports of Major J. W. Powell.

CARL F. KRAENZEL.

Montana State College.

Small Town. By Granville Hicks. New York: MacMillan, 1947. Pp. . . . + 276. \$3.50.

Granville Hicks has woven three long essays into a single close-knit tract. The major theme—and that most useful to us professionally—is the portrayal of the dynamic intimacy of village life. More original and definitely autobiographical is his incisive exploration of the role of intellectuals in American folk life. Finally, there are scattered excursions into the problem of urban vs. rural communities in the total life of the nation—about which we shall omit comment in this review. The data underpinning Hicks' analysis relate to a village near Troy, New York during the years 1932 to 1945. The separation of the three threads in the pattern of the book is hindered, alas, by the absence of an index. One chapter supplies a cursory history of the town.

Both the fine writing in this volume—which permits an incisiveness and clarity lacking in more professional books—and the discussion of the intellectual's place in society are products of the author's high place among American literary men. Hicks' commentary on the place of the man of thought reflects his own drift into Marxism during the depression and his revulsion from the party duplicity of late. He sees the contribution of the "thinker," however, not in a new party, the recourse of many politically minded scholars, but in the discipline of learning to share the problems and responsibilities of the non-intellectual people. And it is refreshing to find a reformed reformer who exalts the intellect, however much he hedges in its sphere, above his previous estimate into irrationalism.

The principle appeal of "*Small Town*" to the sociologist lies in its profound insight, beautifully articulate, into the meaning of the web of human relationships in the village. This major stress of the volume embraces several distinct topics. There are some brief comments on the class structure, including explicit comparison with Plainville. The areas of knowledge of the countryman are lined out, all the time keeping

in mind the contrasting thought ways of the intellectual and the urbanite. A few pointed comments about the varieties of provincialism lead to a discussion of the diffusion of urban prejudices (e. g., anti-semitism) into the attitudes of people lacking relevant empirical contacts. The persistence of folklore among people habituated to the turret-lathe and the auto is made clear in a few pages.

Two other familiar topics are treated so neatly that we may expect quotations in forthcoming elementary texts. One is the role of conversation in primary groups: its projective and ritual character, its function in articulating both the mores and the anxieties or conflicts within a group, the necessity of giving conversation its head rather than cutting it off for the sake of "efficiency." Second, Hicks explores the meaning of "the link of locality" in a mobile and specialized society and assays its strength against vocational and other impersonal ties.

We found Hicks' documentation of the wholeness of village life most useful to our own tentative formulations. For example (p. 109): "A feud may start in one of the churches, spread to the PTA, involve a whole section of the town, and ultimately emerge as a political factor."

The following pat synopsis of our professional platitudes does scant justice to the appropriateness of Hicks' extended discussion (p. 13): "In the small town you know everybody or nearly everybody, and, what is more, you know a considerable number of persons in a considerable number of ways." Finally, when Hicks points out that "In a small town functions often overlap, and as a result one can do two or three strokes of business in a single call" he has put his finger on a neglected factor in the reigning explanations of the attrition of the sense of community in modern urban life.

This book is not science, though on many topics it is more scientific than sociologists' writings. Hicks claims only that he is giving us a personal statement. Except in passing, the book has no evidence on how frequently

such and such occurs in what kind of villages. Still, we who have lived in villages or studied them will recognize familiar or verisimilar patterns of living.

C. ARNOLD ANDERSON.

University of Kentucky.

Rural Parish. By Anna Laura Gebhard.

New York and Nashville: Abingdon Cokesbury Press, 1947. Pp. 121. \$1.50.

Every rural minister and his wife and others interested in rural life will want to read this delightful little "gem" about the rural church. *Rural Parish* is sure to find its way into their hearts and a place in their library alongside Hewitt's *Highland Shepherd*, *The Shepherdess*, and Smith's, *The Church in Our Town*.

Mrs. Gebhard is a master artisan at making language describe the country-side and life and work among the people in their three country parishes. After a few pages of *Rural Parish*, you forget you are reading and begin to "live." This human story of the rural church full of the warmth, the headache, and the happiness of a full life plucks your heart strings from overflowing joy to deepest and unexpressible pathos.

Rural Parish brings a dignity to the rural church that is sure to command a new respect for the man of God and his helpmate who labor there. "Can any good come out of such little out-of-the-way communities—Gorman, Fairhaven and Gold Valley?" You will want to read *Rural Parish* and see.

RAYMOND A. SCHONDELMEYER.

Marion, Kentucky.

Decentralize For Liberty. By Thomas

Hewes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1947. Pp. 238. \$3.00.

Reclamation of Independence. By Willis D.

Nutting. Nevada City, California: Berliner & Lanigan, Publishers, 1947. Pp. 198. (Price not available).

Industrialization drains the population of the countryside and of the small town into large cities and metropolitan areas and turns the nation into a mass of dependent wage earners. This lopsidedness of our eco-

conomic and social structure spells destruction for liberty. The individual becomes the helpless victim of trends and developments which he can not understand, over which he has no control, and from which he can not extricate himself. Gradually the "sweet land of liberty" becomes a country in which a "benevolent state" has to regulate more and more of the activities of the individual and of the group, till some day in the not so distant future the last trace of freedom of action will be lost, dictatorship or not. This is the thesis on which both books build their argument. As far as the analysis of the situation is concerned they are companion volumes. They even seem to be alike in respect to the cure which they prescribe so that the freedom of the individual might be regained and safeguarded. It is expressed in a word which unfortunately is quickly becoming a catch-all for rather different movements and policies: decentralization. But here the similarity ends. To Hewes decentralization is a method by which we can change the present trend sufficiently to insure all the material gains that society has made over the last hundred and fifty years without having to pay for it with the loss of liberty. To Nutting decentralization is a way in which to build a society not quite so rich in terms of standards of living but secure in enabling man to live free and unencumbered by the forces that are closing in on him from all sides.

Hewes approaches the problem in what seems to be a very "realistic" way: Strengthen the community, especially the small one; establish and effectively protect small business—individual, partnership or co-operative; enable the worker to have a home of his own and, if so desired, an acre or two to help him through times when jobs are not plentiful; control and, if possible, abolish the large enterprise with absentee-ownership; cut back the federal government; and you are on your way to a society built upon strong, small communities which can run their own affairs without constant recourse to Washington, and upon a more wieldy form of economic enterprise than

can effectively be controlled by those who own it or who work in it. Hewes, who is an old hand in the affairs of government (he has served both in Connecticut and in the Federal government for many years and in different capacities) offers plans for a legislation which would prune bureaucracy—he loathes its self-perpetuation and its cancerous growth—and which would set up the necessary framework for a plan of decentralization of industry and population on the basis of what might be called natural regionalism. All this seems practical and realistic enough. Still, this reviewer wonders whether we have not reached a stage in the development of modern society where such a reform would be insufficient to stem the tide of the development towards a completely regulated society, a development equally fostered by totalitarian forces and by a private enterprise system that through concentration is destroying the very basis on which it has been founded: free competition.

Nutting seems to be much less "realistic," but he goes more to the roots of the problem. Modern industrial production and distribution have become so intricate and so interdependent that, if something goes wrong in one place, the whole of society is vitally affected. That means loss of liberty for the individual. He has exchanged his liberty for the highest standard of living which can be achieved only through perfection of the aforementioned economic interdependence. Therefore, the individual has to choose between high standard of living at the cost of dependence and independence and its consequences. The consequences consist in an organization of society in keeping with the requirements for freedom. Nutting envisages such a society "based on the free man, not on mass production; on the family, home, neighborhood, not the class; on morality, not on competition." Such a society is possible only if the level of organization is not higher than the small community, small enough for the average man to feel at home in. This limits the possibilities of production and of exchange, the chances of specialization with its ensuing differentia-

tion of production and of services as we have them today. "If we choose the future of growing independence we will have fewer comforts, less variety in food, less professional entertainment. We will have to work harder, give less attention to our looks and perhaps even to our health, and suffer for our own mistakes. We might even die sooner. But we will have the chance of being free in the sense that our forefathers wished to be free. We will be responsible human beings, standing and falling by our own merits. We will be men as distinct from comfortable and well fed animals."

To achieve this rugged free society Nutting does not propose any legislation. He sets store in an individual and collective gradual "withdrawal" from the present system of dependence by replacing buying things and services with producing or performing them at home or in the community, by turning hours of aimless recreation (golf) into hours of purposeful producing and creating.

Both authors underestimate the difficulties of changing our system, be it in part or basically. They underrate the violence with which the vested interests—both private and public—would fight back if they should come to regard decentralization as a dangerous opposition to the established order. They both do not judge all economic and social and psychological problems involved correctly. That is natural, and the shortcomings of their analyses and plans should not be made the main points of criticism. It is easy to dispose of any plan for reform by pointing out the errors and inconsistencies. But our dilemma is too great for us not to listen to people who, instead of another utopia, offer a practical plan for a peaceful change and for a positive reconstruction of our society within the framework of our traditional moral values, though with different emphasis in practical respect. In this sense both books are welcome contributions to the discussion of the problem of economic, social and political freedom in our society.

In the scheme of things in both books a sound and vigorous rural population plays

an important role. So does that group of people who are now living in that social no-mans-land which is known as the fringe, a group which in both plans will be changed into purposefully constructed neighborhoods and communities. This aspect should make the books especially interesting to the rural sociologist.

WERNER A. BOHNSTEDT.

Michigan State College.

County Government in Virginia: A Legislative History, 1607-1904. By Albert Ogden Porter. New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. v + 356. \$2.50.

Sociologists, rural sociologists, and other social scientists will welcome this excellent monograph on the history of the legislative development of county government in Virginia. The author has done a creditable job in tracing the history of one of the most important rural institutions in this country as the author states:—"so far there has been no attempt to trace these institutions through their three and a half centuries of growth and change" (p. 5). While the study relates to Virginia and much is perhaps common to similar developments in most of the Southern States, users will find much of general interest and application to local county government regardless of region.

The book is divided into six chapters. Chapter I deals with Local Government in the Early Settlement; Chapter II, Eighteenth Century Development; Chapter III, The Revolutionary Period; Chapter IV, A Period of Evolution, 1788-1850; Chapter V, Reform, Reconstruction and Restoration; Chapter VI, The Convention of 1901-1902. An Appendix, an Institutional Summary, a Bibliography and an Index complete the work.

From the founding of the colony to the present the author traces the legislative development of county institutions and the functions of each. The county courts were established in 1634 and combined in their functions legislative, administrative and judicial duties. The office of county sheriff

was founded the same year, and his duties were primarily that of law enforcement, collection and disbursement of finances. The church parish and the county clerk antedated both the establishment of the courts and the sheriff's office. The duties of the former have been unchanged to this date, although the procedure of election has given way to appointment by the court. As early as 1619 the church parish was charged with the problems of welfare and relief until it was abolished in 1780. The overseer of the poor followed later and was joined by the superintendent of the poor in 1867; both continued as the local administrative agencies of public welfare until they were abolished in 1936. While the first local school boards were created as early as 1796, most of the legislation was of a permissive nature; it was not until after the constitution of 1867 that the modern school board was started. The office of attorney for the commonwealth was created in 1788. This office was appointive by the attorney general until 1819, when the judges of the courts were authorized to make appointments. In 1830 the office was made elective on a county-wide basis, as it is to the present.

Throughout the early development of local county government and officials one finds forms, structures and practices persisting to the present time. The modern problems of reorganization and consolidation of county governmental units as a result of the automobile and the airplane are apparently not new ideas. More than 240 years ago Governor Spotswood wrote of the need for such action. Shades of modernism are found in this statement made in 1710 when he said: "Private ends of the Representatives of these counties overruled the public benefit of the People." (p. 45) The early need for making the areas of the counties of the York and James Rivers larger so that they would be more equal in area and wealth, a need which persists to the present time, was pointed out by Governor Spotswood. He also recognized that some of the counties were so large that it was difficult to find justices to serve

who would travel forty miles to attend sessions of the county court.

Of special interest to the reviewer is the discussion of one of the functions of the vestry in the church parish. Because of the indiscriminate means used in early land surveys of boundaries and land division there was what was called "processioning of the lands." An official of the church parish was required to walk over the boundaries of a person's land once every four years. The location of the boundaries was observed, corrections or renewals made when necessary, and official records made thereof. (p. 96)

The persistence of group habits in flocking to the court house towns today finds its genesis in the monthly court days of the early period in Virginia. Court days were festive occasions. Apparently it was a day of family group visits to the "court house town" for the purposes of trade and barter, for settling grudges, and a day for general celebration—"a great day for the gingerbread and molasses beer." (p. 163)

The failure of county government to change is illustrated by the fact that Virginia has had five separate constitutions. In only one, that of 1867, was any real change produced in the administration of local government. The author points out two possible reasons for the lack of change: the lack of research studies in local institutions and the innate and continued conservatism of the Virginian. With few changes wrought by the depression and the New Deal activities in rural welfare, Virginia County government, the author concludes, is still in the last century.

CLINTON L. FOLSE.

Union College.

They Did It in Indiana. By Paul Turner. New York: The Dryden Press, 1947. Pp. xxix + 159. \$2.25.

Upon reading the title of this book a question is apt to arise in the reader's mind, namely, *They Did "what" in Indiana?* The sub-title, *The Story of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperatives*, answers the question immediately.

In the reviewer's opinion, one of the best parts of the whole book is found in the introduction by I. H. Hull, especially the section, "Cooperation's Greatest Achievement." Here Mr. Hull states that the greatest achievement of the cooperative is not "our accumulation of material resources. It is not the saving of dollars, or the improvement in the quality of products distributed. There is nothing more certain in our whole program, taken over the period of the past twenty years, than the fact that we have literally built in Indiana a new race of men." The anthropologist would not agree. Mr. Hull is, however, stating an essential truth. More than ten years of active participation in cooperatives by the reviewer has convinced him of the fundamental truth of the idea expressed by Mr. Hull who states in essence that the cooperative does not live primarily by the efforts of the educational idealist nor the unimaginative "business man" type of individual but it moves forward on the shoulders of those who have both vision and judgment in commercial matters. The cooperative is primarily a buying service for its members.

The best chapters are: IV, "Hoosier Pioneers Discover the Rochdale Pioneers"; VIII, "Measuring Some Co-op Accomplishments"; and IX, "What of the Future?" In these chapters the spirit as well as the material accomplishments of the cooperative are portrayed.

Chapter VI, "Co-operation Breaks the Fertilizer Monopoly," and Chapter VII, "Hatching a Healthy Poultry Industry," will likely be of more interest to the people in Indiana than to anyone else. There are many details of fertilizer manufacturing and poultry production which will not interest the general reader as much as would an account of the human factors in the development of the principles of the cooperative enterprise. The story of cooperation is an exceedingly human one.

The author writes well. He has produced a story which will be of great interest to those rural people in every state who are slowly but surely ushering in the day of de-

mocracy at the market place as well as in government.

LINDEN S. DODSON.

Veterans Administration.

The Business of Farming. By Herrell DeGraff and Ladd Haystead. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1948. Pp. xviii + 244. \$3.00.

Those who are actively engaged in the management or operation of farm land or are directly affected thereby will find *The Business of Farming* an informative and even inspiring treatise. Those who look upon farm management as an exercise in the application of economic theory or upon farming as a way of life rather than a business will not find *The Business of Farming* satisfying or satisfactory. In fact some of the latter might be disillusioned if they would accept the factual data presented.

The Business of Farming is limited to four phases of farm management—soil, equipment, labor, and farm organization. The treatment of these four phases is excellent but not exhaustive. The authors' farm management is definitely of the short-lead-pencil variety. A forward looking experimental point of view is encouraged. It is stated that "observation and common horse sense are two of the greatest assets of the good manager." The authors practice what they preach. Further, due to the wide range of observation and considerable practical experience of the authors this is not a localized or theoretical farm management text. The use of quotations from recognized experts is liberal and the citations of supplemental information are for the most part well-chosen.

The Business of Farming does not pretend to be a compendium of farm production or management practices. Many phases of farm management are purposely omitted. However, it seems to this reviewer that lack of capital as a factor affecting the quality of management on many farms is not given the emphasis that it deserves. For example, the large investment in specialized equipment and facilities neces-

sary to operate a diversified farm economically is treated as merely an item of business expense, not as the financial mountain that it is with many farmers. Others might find omission or lack of emphasis of other phases of management equally or more important.

Those contemplating the purchase of a farm will find in *The Business of Farming* facts that are worth studying carefully. Those who are actively engaged now in operating or managing farms will find the host of suggestions and ideas a very much worthwhile check list. Some of the management problems of non-resident owners, and there is a large new crop of these, receive special attention.

DeGraff and Haystead have succeeded in writing an interesting and informative treatise of a difficult subject. As True D. Morse states in the foreword, "This book is filled with reality. There is constant suggestion that problems be faced squarely." The problem of size of farm from its many angles is particularly well-analyzed. The discussion of adequate farm records and accounts is based upon a considerable successful experience. If the dollars and cents problems of successful farm management are close to your heart, you will find this book well worth reading.

P. H. STEPHENS.

Farm Credit Administration
Wichita, Kansas.

The Hybrid-Corn Makers: Prophets of Plenty. By A. Richard Crabb. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1947. Pp. 331. \$3.00.

One of the most interesting and significant chapters in the history of agriculture in the United States is that which tells the story of the development of hybrid corn. In the book under review, A. Richard Crabb, who has written a number of feature articles for agricultural magazines, presents a comprehensive account of the development of hybrid corn from the time the invention was vaguely conceived to the time of its general acceptance in the Cornbelt.

The book is of interest to sociologists be-

cause it provides a wealth of material for the study of the process and the social effects of inventions. Like most important inventions, the development of hybrid corn involved the participation and cooperation of many individuals. Of the many persons involved, the most significant contribution appears to have been made by Edward M. East, whose major work in the development of hybrid corn was done at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Not only has hybrid corn resulted in substantial increases in the total production of corn but it has also had many derivative effects. For example, the standing ability of the stalk and the uniformity of the ears of hybrid corn in size and in position on the stalk simplified the invention of a successful mechanical cornpicker, which, as a result, has been widely adopted. The use of the mechanical corn picker has in turn brought about important social changes, such as a decrease in the number of laborers on farms. The decrease in the number of hired hands has in turn lessened the work of the farm wife.

Despite its valuable contribution, the book has serious defects. It has no bibliography. It contains not even a list of the personal interviews with the principal hybrid corn makers who according to the author constituted the chief source of information for this work. There are no footnotes which give the source for important statements of fact and opinion. Since the work is an historical treatment, careful documentation would have added much to its value.

GERARD SCHULTZ.

Simpson College.

The Reconstruction of Humanity. By Pitirim A. Sorokin. Boston: The Beacon Press, 1948. Pp. xii + 247. \$3.00.

A nontechnical introduction to a series of current technical researches, this book reflects in part the substance of Sorokin's earlier writings, especially *Social and Cultural Dynamics* and the satellite volumes in that system.

The book maintains the thesis that no system of institutionalized politics, educa-

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tion, morality, economics, or religion in the contaminated condition in which it is found in contemporary society (any time since 500 B.C.) can either preserve peace or prevent war without a total purging and purification of all values of the human members thereof. War and conflict result from progressive egoism and hatreds. Sensate urges have degraded all human values, and even man himself to the level of the material. The eternal verities of the Middle Ages have been relegated to the limbo of ignorant superstition. In their stead have come blatant cynicism, debauchery, and a prostitution of all ideational or spiritual drives of the race to greed, avarice, and other baser human passions. Physics, chemistry, and biology have become Godless and even Christians, more than pagans, have perverted their own commandments. The only hope of peace is by the slow and painful process of a transmutation of values, individual by individual, until all the world becomes as one man, and he a good one, motivated entirely by altruistic principles. There is no other way to eliminate war and to insure peace on earth and good will toward all men.

No one disputes the claims made that our world is degenerate. Whether it is more or less so than the mediaeval, the ancient, or the primitive is a matter which admits of interminable and indeterminate argument. There have been wars, prostitutes, whoremongers, disease, and other forms of degeneracy in all times. Sorokin has nothing to offer but the same Buddha, the same Confucius, the same Christ, and the same Mohammed of the ages, although he dedicates the book to Gandhi. Actually, these prophets, along with numerous others, have given us a thousand times as much gospel as would be needed, if practiced slightly, to abolish war, if, indeed, it can be abolished. No great society has ever tried it. Hence, there is no way by which the argument can be tested. Maybe war, both civil and international, can be put to an end by the conversion of each of the more than two billion human beings on this planet, but that itself

is what all the great seers have tried to do but have never accomplished entirely.

OTIS DURANT DUNCAN.

Oklahoma Agricultural and
Mechanical College.

La vida y las Creencias de los Indigenas Quiches de Guatemala. Dr. Leonhard Schultze Jena. Translated from German to Spanish by Antonio Goubaud Carrera and Herbert D. Sapper. Guatemala, C. A., 1946. Pp. xii + 85. Free.

This study was made by Dr. Schultze Jena among the Quiche Indians of Guatemala in 1930 and 1931. It was published in Germany in 1933, under a slightly different title, and consisted of four parts, only the first two of which are included in the present translation. The original divisions consisted of (1) the family and the community, (2) the religious life, (3) Indian texts including songs, prayers, etc., and (4) a linguistic study of the Quiche language.

The translators omitted the last two parts because they felt that without knowing the Quiche language considerable error might be involved by translating Quiche to German and then to Spanish.

Of the two parts included in this publication, Part I, dealing with the family and the community, is very superficial and occupies only the first 17 pages. Part II, dealing with religious life, is a much more thorough analysis and should be very helpful to students wishing to understand the complex religious culture of many areas of Latin America where Christian and pre-Columbian indigenous elements are found in various degrees of combination. A useful bibliography is attached.

N. L. WHETTEN.

The University of Connecticut.

Boletín de Estadística Peruana. Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio, Dirección Nacional de Estadística. Lima, Peru. January-March, 1946. Pp. 47. Free.

This is the first issue of a quarterly journal published by the Peruvian government designed to make available statistical data more frequently than can be done in the an-

nual reports. It supercedes similar publications which had previously existed. It consists entirely of statistical tables on such topics as climatology, rainfall, vital statistics, public health, production, transportation, domestic and foreign commerce and financial statistics.

N. L. WHETTEN.

The University of Connecticut.

Postwar Problems of Migration. Papers presented at the Round Table on Population Problems, 1946 Conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund, October 29-30, 1946. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1947. Pp. 174. \$1.00.

Although this is a series of eleven separate papers presented at the 1946 Milbank Memorial Round Table, they supplement each other so well that the reader is given a quick bird's-eye view of population pressures and migration potentials throughout most of the world. The first three papers, by Irene Taeuber, Kingsley Davis, and Dudley Kirk, deal with population pressures in Asia, Latin America and Europe and bear out Davis' observation that the earth's population is increasing at the fastest rate ever known and that the most rapid growth is occurring in the poorest regions. "As a result the previous inequalities . . . are being aggravated rather than alleviated." Low density nations safeguard themselves against population movements that would even the pressure. Europeans are eager to emigrate and thus escape the hard living conditions and political chaos that resulted from the war but nations in the western hemisphere are strengthening their barriers against immigration. Irene Taeuber's conclusions that heavy population increase will accompany the industrialization of southeastern Asia are particularly disconcerting.

Carter Goodrich discusses the possibilities of international control over migration and concludes that they are quite limited at the present time. Free movement of population in order to equalize pressures is impractical, but an international agency on the order of the Resettlement Administration could be

most useful in directing would-be migrants away from areas of limited opportunity and toward those of greater potentiality.

The next series of papers by E. P. Hutchinson, Warren Thompson, and Maurice Davis deals with immigration into the United States. The papers indicate that our view-point is quite unilateral and centers about such matters as adjustment of immigrant quotas and determination of the effects of higher or lower quotas on our social and economic system. Dr. Davis indicates that we are absorbing the political refugees from Europe with a minimum of difficulty.

The third series by Conrad Taeuber, Henry Shryock, Jr., Ira De A. Reid, Philip Hauser, and Hope Eldridge deals with migration potentials in the United States. All center about the urbanward trend of our population and indicate that such factors as farm mechanization, comparative economic opportunity, the urge for improved standards of living, and among Negroes the desire for freer race relationships, are likely to perpetuate the movement. They decide that these factors greatly outweigh those that tend toward decentralization. A constant increase in urban outlets is needed.

These papers are broadly informative and students of population will welcome them as authoritative statements as to probable trends during the next several decades. They indicate, too, that piecemeal, nation by nation, methods are inadequate to meet our population situation. It is our economic and political policymakers who should check these papers most carefully.

WILLIAM H. METZLER.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Berkeley, California.

Decade of Group Work. By Charles E. Hendry. New York: Association Press, 1948. Pp. xii + 189. \$2.50.

Group work has been in progress for far more than a decade in the United States. The term "group work" has been taken up, however, by social case workers as a new and effective added method of getting the job done. Upon examination the group method used by these workers is no dif-

ferent, essentially, from those used by other social and community workers. But its use with the type of people with which social workers have to deal has been unique, and at first was not regarded as too effective or very useful by those having traditionally relied upon individual or case methods. Group work in social welfare, however, has become of enough importance that a national association has been formed of those professionally using the method; it is called the American Association of Group Workers, founded in 1936. The book, *Decade of Group Work*, brings together, in too brief form, a symposium from workers in a wide range of fields of the nature, effectiveness, and future of group work. These include contributors from recreation, health and physical education, child welfare, therapy, intercultural education, religious education, adult education, worker's education, low-rent housing, rural life, higher education, community planning, management and personnel, etc. Each contributor called on one or more others for helpful suggestions.

In a review of this short volume one sees such comments as "reference to group work as a method is seldom heard in public recreation circles," "group therapy is not a time-saving device," "today there are more persons in groups organized and conducted under the auspices of churches and synagogues than in all other groups combined," and "this is nothing new; we have had groups all the time." Yet the contributors have been able to show, in most instances, how significant and increasingly important is the group work approach. Its study, use and true appraisal have been neglected, especially by those not having had sociological training; and too often group methods are used improperly or uncritically, with a resulting injury to the standing of the method and the effectiveness of the work done. It is well, therefore, that the kind of appraisal given in this book has been done, though too superficially because too briefly. The chapter on rural work, for example, simply describes or lists the various agencies and organizations operative in rural areas and then discusses the major

problems and needs of rural people and the role that group techniques must play in their solution. Other contributors have not been able to do much more, though some have been able to show somewhat how the method works.

The chapters on major trends, professional literature, research, major issues, and inventory of gaps are worthy of the attention of any who work in or through groups professionally. Though pointed somewhat in the direction of the social worker and using references from that field considerably, the chapter on research, especially, should challenge rural sociologists: teachers, research workers, and extension workers. The three directions in which professional group workers can move, for example, as shown by the summary to this chapter, might well apply to the work of rural sociologists.

D. E. LINDSTROM.

University of Illinois.

Social Relations and Structures. By E. T. Hiller. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1947. Pp. xii + 692. \$4.50.

This text is a departure from the type of beginning text now in general use and no doubt will be welcomed by many teachers who feel the introductory course to be ineffective as a result of attempting to cover too much in too little time. There is a growing acceptance among teachers of sociology of the nation that students will have greater respect for the beginning course (and learn more sociology) by studying selected materials rather than attempting to learn a little of too many things.

Obviously a great problem lies in the selection of materials to be presented and Professor Hiller's selection is one of many possible arrangements of topics. The first third of the book discusses: culture, elements of social relations (identification, mutual aid, utility relations, dissociation relations) and a short section on valuation of the person. By standards of prevalent use, these sections seem brief but they constitute a very good basic statement. It is noted, however, that the foundations laid

may receive application in section six (Structure). Sections five and six, dealing with Organization and Structure, make up almost two thirds of the book. Section five discusses institutions, groups and societies (110 pages). There is the question of over-brevity again, especially in the discussion devoted to institutions. In section six, over 300 pages are devoted to statuses. Good application of concepts and principles stated earlier in the book appears in this section. While the book as a whole presents coherent and unified treatment, the question of disproportionateness still remains.

Of especial aid to the student in interpreting sociological material is the excellent selection of documentary statements and problems at the conclusion of each chapter. The book is well-arranged for use in the one semester required course. The suggested reading lists are brief. The book has very evidently been written for the beginning student and perhaps for the student required to take "Sociology 1." As to quality and craftsmanship this work compares very favorably with Professor Hiller's *Principles of Sociology* which was a leading text in the field a dozen years ago. Perhaps the chief fault the instructor will find with the book is in the selection and space devoted to materials presented, but in terms of stimulating comprehension on the part of the student this text will offset the loss in uniformity given by the most widely used texts.

SETH RUSSELL.

Pennsylvania State College.

Readings In Social Psychology. By Theodore M. Newcomb and Eugene L. Hartley (Eds.). New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1947. Pp. xiv + 672. \$3.85.

This is a collection of papers and excerpts from numerous authors and works. Included are a few original reports published here for the first time. The 183 contributions contained in the book were compiled by an editorial committee of 27 members of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. The Editors, Newcomb and Hartley, served as co-chairmen

of the Committee, which included well-known leaders in psychology, sociology, and cultural anthropology.

This book is not designed for the general reader, but for teachers and for students of social psychology. It is not a systematic source book, but a collection of well-chosen materials which the editors think may be fitted to varying theoretical frames of reference.

Two types of readings were selected for inclusion in the volume. Empirical studies and investigations are illustrated in the majority of the reports. General orientations and approaches to problems are illustrated in the others. Lippitt and White's "Experimental Study of Leadership and Group Life" provides one of the many examples of the empirical studies. Linton's "Concepts of Roles and Status" provides one example of the approaches illustrated by the readings.

While this book does not provide a rigid conceptual framework of its own, the readings are grouped under 16 categories which comprize as many sections. Implicit is a conception of social psychology as the study of the effects of social situations on psychological processes. With this orientation the following section headings are established: Uniformities and Variations Under Differing Social Influences; Memory, Judgment, Perception, Motivation as Influenced by Social Conditions; Socialization of the Child; Language; Suggestion, Imitation, and Sympathy; Social Frustration; Effects of Group Situations; Role and Status Leadership; Industrial Morale; Social Class; Prejudice; Mass Communication and Propaganda; Public Opinion; Critical Social Situations; and War and Peace. Under each of these rubrics are grouped from two to nine readings from the various authors.

Readings in Social Psychology comes just twenty years after the publication of Kimball Young's *Source Book For Social Psychology*. Comparison of these two works is indicative of a rapidly growing discipline. The *Source Book* portrayed the largely rational foundations upon which the relatively new discipline of social psychology

rested in the twenties. Conjecture, insight, and expert opinion then characterized the field. The *Readings* portray the more solid empirical foundations on which current social psychology is being built as a social science.

This book should meet a real need in making readily available to teachers and students a body of important materials from widely scattered sources. It does, however, have a number of shortcomings. Some users may lament the lack of any over-all theoretical frame of reference. Others will be disappointed that there is no editorial introduction to the various sections and no editorial discussion of the materials presented. The editorial writings are in fact limited to a four-page preface and to a nine-page appendix outlining basic statistical concepts for the statistically uninitiated student.

Some will be disappointed with other omissions. For example, there is no section devoted specifically to "personality" in spite of the fact that this represents a central concept in social psychology. Other topics omitted are delinquency and crime, the neuroses, annual social psychology, and the nature of social psychology as a science.

Also notable is the fact that the book contains no index, no bibliographies, and no teaching or learning aids for those instructors and students who might profit from them.

These mild criticisms should not detract from the usefulness of this book. Its double columns which provide a shorter reading line are appealing. Its inter-disciplinary nature is commendable. Its supplementary use with a textbook emphasizing unifying principles of social psychology should prove a boon to many teachers in this field.

A. R. MANGUS.

Ohio State University.

Youth, Marriage and Parenthood. By Lemo D. Rockwood and Mary E. N. Ford. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1945. Pp. xiii + 298. \$3.00.

This book about attitudes of Cornell college students towards sex education, premarital behavior, marriage, parenthood, and

divorce is a document well worth having on a professor's desk. Instructors in Marriage and Family Living, Home Economics, Homemaking, Sociology, and related subjects should have access to the Cornell Study and its supplementary research.

The results of the study offer professional leaders of Family Life Education data for further study. When 364 college students out of a parent-body of 15,000 are tested with the questionnaire technique, unreliable and insignificant results are undoubtedly presented. If 1,000 students were tested in face-to-face conference the profile of Cornell college student's attitudes probably would be different. Thus when we read the appraised book we should construe all attitudes as feelings of 364 Cornell college students—no more or less.

It would help if one hundred professors of marriage and family living would apply the same questionnaire (pp. 235-243) under a face-to-face conference technique. All findings could be sent to a central source for compilation, evaluation and interpretation. The outcome would give us attitudes of college students about the five areas mentioned above.

It is apparent that Rockwood and Ford have stimulated interest for further research, provided resource materials for student and college personnel use and have developed an excellent questionnaire for a national survey.

SAMUEL T. ROBBINS.

Mississippi Southern College.

So You Want to Help People. By Ralph M. Wittenburg. New York: Association Press, 1947. Pp. vi + 174. \$3.00.

As a "mental hygiene primer for group leaders" this book is a stimulating and thought-provoking work. In Part I, *The Leader Looks at the Group*, the author's orientation to group work is expressed. Emphasis is placed on using group programs as a means of developing in adolescent youths the ability to adjust to each other and to work together on the basis of their interests and motives. In a manner consistent with this emphasis, the author

points out the possible influences of conscious and unconscious motivation on the behavior of leaders as well as on that of the members of a group. The effective leader is the one who is able to understand his own motivations in addition to those of the members of his group and can utilize the group's motives as the basis for the development of its program. Although a knowledge of skills is necessary for the leader, it is equally important for him to recognize his limitations. The personality characteristics which enable him to establish a "good relationship" with the members of his group are the essentials upon which effective group work depends.

Part II, *The Group and the Individuals Within It*, is organized to give the reader some idea of the interests and problems of adolescents, means of developing more understanding of specific individuals, and the advisability of recognizing one's limitations in dealing with personality "problems" and "problem" situations.

Part III, *"Meeting Grounds" Between Leader and Group*, raises quite blandly the question of the "function" of agencies dealing with youngsters. In it are cited incidents which can happen (and in many cases do happen) at community houses, summer camps, and Sunday School. Emphasis is placed on the desirability of handling youngsters who have difficulty in adjusting to the situation in such a way that they will be able to do so.

As a source of inspiration for the person who works with adolescents, or is interested in doing so, this book is commendable. Although the author openly subscribes to no particular school of psycho-analytic thought, the work reflects some of the invalidities of Freudian interpretation as well as one of Freud's valid contributions—recognition that unconscious motivation exists. In general, exception will be taken to the questionable statement that "each individual relives in a very condensed form the various stages of the development of all mankind." The author reifies "the unconscious" and uses figures of speech which might not appeal to the person who knows technical infor-

mation but are, nonetheless, adequate devices for putting across to the non-technically informed reader the points which he wishes to make.

Much of the illustrative matter gives the impression of being hypothetical rather than taken from specific case studies; with this goes the impression that there is a "formula" which one can follow to achieve the completion of a successful interview with a "problem" individual; a similar impression is given with respect to enabling a "problem" individual to change his relationship to other people. The oversimplification of the rapidity with which confidence can be secured and change accomplished may be a source of disillusionment to the reader who has not had enough experience in group work to evaluate the author's words. The author fails to point out that success is not guaranteed. Although Karen Horney's *Self-Analysis* is cited as suggested reading, there is recognition neither of techniques by which one can become aware of his unconscious motives besides that of talking things out with other people nor of the extreme difficulty with which this change in an individual is made.

Furthermore, there is an interesting "twist" given to this book by the insertion of new subject matter—namely, the implications of group activity as training for democratic citizenship—in the last chapter. In the vein of seemingly hypothetical illustration and oversimplification the author treats prejudice and citizenship and ends the book with the following paragraph:

The members of our groups who today fight violently over the first place at bat will tomorrow have to fight for the kind of world that mankind is dreaming about. We will have to help them to become immune against the diseases of society. The time is short. The choice between one world and chaos will be made by the boys and girls in our clubs.

The effect of this "scare" orientation with which the book ends is an interesting thing upon which to speculate. Imagine people, stimulated by this last chapter, motivated by repressed fear to engage in group work

as a means of teaching democracy, who are unable to act "undemocratically" because they have "undemocratic" rigid defenses with which they keep the fear repressed. From one to three years would be needed to complete an analysis by means of which one could be reasonably sure that fear was not an unconscious motive for a person who was responding to this appeal.

Thus, as a treatise on group work, the book loses much of its inspirational effectiveness for the critical reader by the "scare" application. The effectiveness could have been maintained by pointing out the implications of group work for other things in addition to political citizenship—things such as the family, the religious organizations, the schools, and economic organizations. Or, the effectiveness could have been maintained by omitting these justifications and making justification in terms of the improved mental health of growing youth.

The inconsistency which appears here in the emphasis placed on "understanding" throughout the text and the "scare" ending is too obvious and too important to let pass without comment. In a democratic club, Mr. Wittenburg, you would not frighten a timid child; in a democratic society, Mr. Wittenburg, would you frighten a timid reader?

IRVING A. SPAULDING.

New Jersey College for Women.

Social Problems on the Home Front. By Francis E. Merrill. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1948. Pp. ix + 235. \$3.50.

This is one of a series of studies by the Committee on War Studies of the Social Science Research Council, covers the period 1940 to 1945 in the United States, and is concerned with the civilian population. It is not a study in the definitive, explicit research sense. There is no use of original data, nor is there any evidence of immediate first-hand observation of problem situations discussed; rather the book is a summary of problems and trends, using secondary data and interpreting them in a broad sociological framework.

After an introductory chapter on war and social change, which emphasizes strongly

the effect of mobility on disorganization, the book deals mainly with the broad field of family problems as affected by war: family disorganization, childhood, adolescence, sex offenses, prostitution. This with a chapter on crime and one on personal disorganization (neuroses, psychoses and suicide) constitute the book. In the summary, the hypothesis of the introduction is affirmed, that is, that war only speeds up changes and intensifies problems already present, rather than producing new problems.

It is not a monograph in the strictest sense and it is not a text. It is a semi-popular sociological integration of what the sociologist observes about society and people in a modern war which requires the participation of everyone rather than being the job of professionals.

"America at war is people doing new things—grimly, protestingly, gladly, semi-hysterically—but all changing the pattern of their lives to some extent under the vast impersonality of total war."

Because this is not an original study, except in the sense of integrating existing knowledge about a perhaps too generalized hypothesis, it contributes little that is not already known to the professional sociologist. For this reason also, it may be more useful to him as teacher and moulder of public opinion. The book brings together the best information available, integrates it well, presents it in a direct, authoritative and objective style well within the comprehension of the student and informed general reader. For this reason it will be a valuable handbook over a period of many years for reference in courses in social problems, the family and juvenile delinquency. It should also reach a wide adult public through trade sales.

PAUL H. LANDIS.

State College of Washington.

Marriage Counseling Practice. By John H. Cuber, Ph.D. (with a Foreword by Roland Leslie, M.D.) New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1948. Pp. xi + 175. \$2.25.

This little book by Professor Cuber is a

worthwhile contribution to the literature of a growing discipline and is worth adding to the library of anyone who is interested in marriage counseling. Cuber modestly and correctly calls it "in part an attempt to explain the fundamentals—and to admit the limitations—of modern scientific marriage counseling practice."

Part I contains nine chapters on "Marriage Counseling Practices and Problems," covering such topics as the relations of guidance to behavior science, diagnosis, therapy, prognosis, functions of the counselor, and counseling processes.

Part II is about "The Profession of Marriage Counseling," involving criteria for the training of counselors, current professional needs in the field, and the limitations of counseling at its best.

Throughout the book Cuber quotes freely but wisely from others. His best chapter is on "The Limitations of Marriage Counseling." His weakest is on "Facing Reality with the Patient." On the subject of "rationalization" he comes close at points to the position of the "Devil's advocate." I repeat, however, that the book is one that everybody interested in marriage counseling ought to have.

AUSTIN L. PORTERFIELD.

Texas Christian University.

Negro Year Book. By Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Editor. Tuskegee, Alabama: The Department of Record and Research, Tuskegee Institute, 1947. Pp. xv + 708. \$4.50.

This 1947 *Negro Year Book* is the tenth of a series which dates back to 1912, when the first year book was published under the auspices of the late Booker T. Washington. The present volume is primarily concerned with events affecting Negro life for the period 1941-1946.

This volume provides in one ready reference handbook a wealth of data concerning economic, social, and political activities of the Negro. It treats not only of the Negro in the United States, in Part I, but also of the Negro in Africa, in Europe, and in

Latin America, in the three sections which follow.

Research Director Guzman and other staff members of Tuskegee Institute deserve much credit for the preparation of this volume for the press. Although the mass of information which appears in its 40 chapters is the work of 25 prominent teachers and scientists, special mention should be made of the 12-chapter history of the Negro in Africa prepared by Dr. H. Wieschhoff.

The arrangement of material generally falls into a logical pattern. After one introductory chapter on population characteristics and another on the outstanding achievements of Negroes, activities in such fields as science, education, religion, agriculture, business, and politics are discussed. Of especial interest are the chapters on the Negro in athletics, art, music, theatre, and literature.

In addition to the hard-to-get statistical material presented in the book, the social scientist will be interested in the case histories of Negro activities which are injected into the text from time to time. This problem is adequately treated in four specific chapters. The reviewer wonders whether the book itself might earn a better reception if the balance of the book were more objective.

The annotated bibliography which constitutes Part V is in itself invaluable for interested workers. As this bibliography is classified under such headings as art, biography, etc., it is a useful source of information about publications relating to the Negro for all who need to refer to such material.

A usable 23-page index, apparently entirely reliable, concludes this work. With its help, the social scientists may use the handbook as a source of reliable information for most phases of Negro activities during the past decade.

ROBERT M. CARTER.

University of Vermont.

Historical Development of the Negro in Oklahoma. By Nathaniel Jason Washington. Tulsa, Oklahoma: Dexter Publishing Company, 1948. Pp. 71. \$3.50.

This skeletal little monograph supposedly deals with the *Historical Development of the Negro in Oklahoma*. In fact, the author gives as the major purpose of the volume: "to gather some historical facts about the Negro in Oklahoma." Thus, one is led to assume that an array of "historical facts" is to be presented which would furnish some leads for gaining insight into the life ways of Negroes on the Frontier—Oklahoma. The reviewer hastens to point out that, in his judgment, the study falls short of its objective. In this connection, the study, instead of being an historical document, is somewhat of a hodge podge, thin and rather amorphous admixture of loosely organized secondary data. These data are highly biased in favor of Negroes and some of it comes from sources that are questionable with regard to authenticity so necessary for an "objective history."

MOZELL C. HILL.

Atlanta University.

BOOK NOTES: RURAL FICTION

Farm in Provence. By Henri Bosco. Translated from the French by Mervyn Saville. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1947. Pp. 346. \$3.00.

Not American but not to be overlooked. Magic Communion between man and his soil and his home, and the satisfactions of exacting farm work, have seldom been more beautifully told. A haunting picture of childhood introduces the characters. C. S.

While the Angles Sing. By Gladys Hasty Carroll. New York: MacMillan Company, 1947. Pp. 178. \$2.50.

Christmas week in a very present-day village family in Maine described by a wise and perceiving grandmother, with many references to previous seasons on the home farm. Not more sentimental than the title demands and the characterization is better than it would suggest. The author's best rural novel *As the Earth Turns* assures readers for any book she writes. C. S.

Years of the Locust. By Loula Grace Erdman. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1947. Pp. 234. \$2.75.

Around the life of one dominating character of magnificent good will, a wholesome story of interrelationships and the influence of personality on surrounding lives and community is built by unusual means. The locality is a prospering but unsophisticated farming neighborhood in Missouri and the time is approximately the present. C. S.

This is the Year. By Feike Feikema. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1947. Pp. 623. \$3.00.

Powerful but relentless tale of brute man, who cannot learn, and his way to destruction on a North Iowa farm that demands conservation he will not give. His whole family is involved in the consequences. Written with talent but has need of drastic pruning. C. S.

The Gentle Bush. By Barbara Giles. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1947. Pp. 552. \$3.50.

Louisiana cane plantations and the swamps furnish the background for a chronicle of a great family clan, slowly losing wealth, vitality, and influence while resisting bitterly the claims of the Cajun and Negro citizens. A broad sympathy and a youthful outlook give the book freshness and sincerity and there is an engaging story of childhood, but the problems introduced are slightly beyond the author as yet. C. S.

The Thresher. By Herbert Krause. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1936. Pp. 548. \$3.00.

The threshing machine here symbolizes time and power. It dominates this skilled and vital writing of the Minnesota wheat fields even as the owner of the successive versions of the thresher allowed them and his itch for power to dominate life, his family, and all his relationships. C. S.

The Hunter's Horn. By Pierson Ricks. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1947. Pp. 361. \$3.00.

Unpretentious but definitely successful account of adolescence and its struggles, an unusual form of family living, the influence

of a benign character whose innate magnanimity cancels out his indolence, and a way of life in Eastern North Carolina that is distinctive and full of personalities and flavor. The time is perhaps 30 years ago. C. S.

Second Growth. By Wallace Stegner. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1947. Pp. 240. \$2.75.

A moving and somewhat representative disclosure of the deterioration of New England village life and vitality under the impact of summer people and more worldly viewpoints. This observing author tells the story with the well-known skill he has demonstrated in many other books. It apparently is a theme that has weighed on his mind. C. S.

The Quarry. By Mildred Walker. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1947. Pp. 407. \$3.00.

Weakening of the stamina of New England village life through the influx of summer people and other influences is a major theme here too. It combines with the stalwart maintenance of integrity and individuality on the part of a few to give a rewarding reflection of one present aspect of regional life. The family quarry is the mainstay of this family, as *Winter Wheat* was of the Montana family in this author's previous best. C. S.

OTHER BOOK NOTES

Professional Education. Five Major Papers. New York: American Association of Schools of Social Work, 1948. Pp. 46. \$0.50, paper.

Five papers delivered at the 29th Annual Meeting in Minneapolis of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, Jan. 1948.

The Lawd Sayin' the Same. By Hewitt L. Ballowe. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1947. Pp. xvi + 254. \$2.75.

Tales of the Louisiana cane country; reminiscences of the Negro's world; the intimate

thoughts and actions of a people as told by a doctor with 35 years of practice among them.

Frontiers in Human Welfare. Unsigned. New York: Community Service Society, 1948. Pp. 84. \$1.00, paper.

The story of 100 years of service to the community of New York.

Annual Report of the Social Science Research Council, 1946-1947. By The Executive Director. New York: Social Science Research Council. n. d. Pp. 91. Free, paper.

A summary of activities of the council for the biennium 1946-1947.

Forging a New China. By Lawrence K. Rosinger. New York: Foreign Policy Association, Jan.-Feb. 1948, No. 67. Pp. 63. \$0.35.

China's struggle for survival.

I Knew Carver. By G. Lake Imes. Baltimore: Good Will, Inc., 1940. Druid Hill Ave. 1943. Pp. 24. \$0.25 single, \$15.00 per 100.

Sketch on Dr. George Washington Carver.

American Battle for Abundance: A Story of Mass Production. By Charles Franklin Kettering and Allen Orth. Detroit: General Motors, 1947. Pp. 100. Free.

Interesting glimpse of cultural change.

A Survey of Catholic Weakness. Introduction by Msgr. Ligutti. Des Moines: The National Rural Life Conference, 1948. Pp. 61. \$1.00, paper.

A survey of what Catholic leaders believe to be the greatest weakness of the Roman Catholic Church, the concentration of Catholic members in cities of the United States.

Improving the Quality of Living: A Study of Community Schools in the South. By W. H. McCharen. Nashville: Division of Surveys and Field Services, George Peabody College for Teachers, 1947. Pp. 67. Free.

Jobs and Security for Tomorrow. By Maxwell S. Stewart. New York: Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1947. 4th Ed. No. 84. Pp. 32. \$0.20, paper.

"The American Beveridge Plan." A basic policy for security.

Establishing Goals, Vol. I. By President's Commission on Higher Education for American Democracy. Washington: Gov't Pr. Off. (Supt. of Docs.), 1947. Pp. 103. \$0.40.

Equalizing and Expanding Individual Opportunity, Vol. II. By President's Commission on Higher Education for American Democracy. Washington: Gov't Pr. Off. (Supt. of Docs.), 1947. Pp. 65. \$0.35.

What is America Reading? By a Radio Symposium. Evanston, Ill.: The Reviewing Stand, Northwestern University. Vol. 10. No. 4. Feb. 1948. Pp. 12. \$0.10, single copy.

Transcription of a discussion by Norman Cousins, Forrest Spaulding and Jean Howard Hagstrum with Robert E. Buchanan, moderator. Interesting.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

Green Farm. By Ralph E. Blount. New York: The Exposition Press, 1947. Pp. 62. \$2.00.

Administration of Group Work. By Louis H. Blumenthal. New York: Association Press, 1948. Pp. 220. \$3.50.

A Reader in General Anthropology. By

Carleton S. Coon. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1948. Pp. x + 623. \$3.90.

Savagery to Civilization. By Norbert F. Dougherty. New York: The William-Frederick Press, 1947. Pp. 92. \$2.00, paper.

A History of Pennsylvania (2nd Ed). By Wayland F. Dunaway. New York: Printice-Hall Inc., 1948. Pp. xviii + 724. \$6.65.

Directed Thinking. By George Humphrey. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1948. Pp. 229. \$3.50.

Foward Prices for Agriculture. By D. Gale Johnson. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1947. Pp. xiii + 259. \$3.00.

Brensham Village. By John Moore. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1948. Pp. x + 239. \$2.75.

Toward Public Understanding of Case Work. By Viola Paradise. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1948. Pp. 242. \$2.00.

War Without End. By Powell Spring. Winter Park, Fla.: The Orange Press, Inc., 1947. Pp. ix + 306. \$2.50.

Peace Through Principle. By Powell Spring. Winter Park, Fla.: The Orange Press, Inc., 1947. Pp. vii + 349. \$2.50.

Discovery of Ourselves (2nd Ed). By Edward M. Strecker and Kenneth E. Appel. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1948. Pp. xix + 434. \$3.50.

NEWS NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Edited by Leland B. Tate

Cornell University. Since the return of the personnel from various war services the Department staff has expanded considerably. L. S. Cottrell, Jr., Head of the Department, returned in the fall of 1945 to join W. A. Anderson, R. A. Polson, and Mary Eva Duthie who were here at Cornell during the war. The following new members have been added: R. C. Clark, Olaf F. Larson, Duncan M. MacIntyre, Philip Taietz and R. M. Williams, Jr., who is Professor of Sociology in the Arts College, as well as rural sociologist in the Experiment Station.

Dr. Howard E. Thomas will join the staff the first of July as Associate Professor. His major work will be in the field of Farm Labor.

Edward Moe of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will join the research staff for the summer.

Ward Bauder, a graduate student, is finishing his doctor's degree this June. His thesis is on *The Development of a System for Describing Living Conditions in New York Counties by the Use of Selected Basic Social Data*.

James E. White will also complete his work for the doctorate in June. He is making a leadership study in the Waterville area.

Dr. W. A. Anderson has been at the University of Nanking, China, during the spring semester, lecturing to graduate students in Rural Sociology. He visited in the Near East and India during the first semester of his sabbatic leave. Nelson Foote taught the course in Introductory Sociology during Dr. Anderson's absence.

The Central New York State Sociologists met in Syracuse, New York, on May 8. The program arrangements were made by Nelson Foote of the Cornell staff.

Seven courses will be offered in Sociology during the regular summer session, July 6

to August 14: Introduction to Sociology and School and Community Relations by Milton Barnett; Rural Sociology and Methods and Techniques of Dealing with Groups by R. C. Clark; Theory and Principles of Group Behavior and Rural Social Problems and Public Policy by Olaf F. Larson; and the Field of Social Work by Philip Taietz. Professor Taietz will be in charge of two Institutes for social workers this summer. Professor R. A. Polson will teach one course—Sociology for Extension Workers—in the Extension Service Summer School, July 12 to July 31.

R. A. Polson is a member of the Advisory Committee for the Farm Foundation's Survey on the Status of Rural Sociology Programs in Land-Grant Colleges.

Current research is focused on an experiment in community organization being conducted in cooperation with the agricultural extension service. An enumerative survey of adults has been completed to establish a benchmark in the experimental community and in the control area. Plans are being made for a comparable survey of youth. The research includes a community study and analysis of the organization process. Olaf F. Larson is project leader. Associate leaders are Professors Cottrell, Polson and Williams. Assistants on the project are Harold Capener, Lee Coleman, William Forsyth, Ezra Geddes and William Klein.

A somewhat similar study is now being planned in connection with an intensive community development project being conducted by the agricultural extension service in cooperation with other agencies.

Professors Clark and Williams are planning a study of 4-H club leadership.

A study of leadership in a rural community is being made by James White and Professor Williams.

Harvard University. Carle C. Zimmerman is giving *The Family* and a graduate semi-

nar in Urban Sociology in this summer session at Harvard University. He is also available for consultation on research and thesis problems.

University of Kentucky. The Departments of Sociology, Geography and Anthropology are cooperating in a lower division course entitled "Societies Around the World." The first semester the Eskimo, Navajo and Benjanda Societies are covered and the second semester the Chinese Peasant, the Cotton South, and British Midlands. The purpose of the course is to teach social analysis by starting with simple and then moving to complex societies. The particular societies chosen also illustrate a variety of habitats. This course was described in the *Journal of Educational Sociology*, December, 1947. Dr. Elmer Ekblaw, a Geographer from Clark University spent three days at the University in February leading a workshop on the Eskimo, among whom he had worked for four years. Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard University conducted a workshop on the Navajo in April.

Mrs. Sybil Hutton, Miss Marie Mason and Mr. Raymond Payne have been appointed full-time assistants in Rural Sociology.

University of Maryland. The expanded Department of Sociology now has the following full-time professional staff members: Harold Hoffsommer, Peter Lejins, Paul W. Shankweiler, James E. Fleming, Charles E. Hutchinson, Paul M. Houser, Margaret Cussler, Luke Ebersole, Thomas P. Imse, Lessie T. Fleming, Leah Houser, and Dorothy Willner.

As a special offering this semester the Department is presenting visiting professors Carl C. Taylor and Arthur Raper of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A., in a joint graduate seminar on Regional Sociology.

O. E. Baker of the Geography Department of the University is continuing to give each semester a course in Population in the Department of Sociology.

W. L. Bailey, former head of Sociology at

Northwestern University, will be a visiting professor during the coming summer session.

In addition to his duties as Head of the Department, Harold Hoffsommer has recently been appointed Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, which coordinates the work of the various social and economic sciences throughout the University.

Peter Lejins, in charge of the Crime Control curriculum of the Department, is currently president of the District of Columbia Sociological Society.

Among the visiting speakers being sponsored by the Department and the Sociology Club during the current semester are Mrs. E. R. Groves and Margaret Mead.

Chief present research emphasis in the department is a county library survey cooperative with the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, and the County Librarians through the State Department of Education. The pilot study now under way in Prince Georges County is to be extended to other counties as soon as possible. Paul Houser carries the major responsibility for the Sociology Department and Robert Galloway, cooperative employee of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life stationed at the University, gives full time to the project for the Division.

S. Earl Grigsby of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, formerly stationed at Maryland, is now completing a manuscript on social organization in Federick County, Maryland, preparatory to leaving on a new assignment.

University of Minnesota. The research program under way at the University of Minnesota in the field of Rural Sociology is now emphasizing the following projects:

1. A Study of the Ethnic Groups in Minnesota's Population. This study, under the immediate direction of Dr. Douglas Marshall, involves in its initial phase the construction of a map in colors showing the current distribution of various ethnic groups in terms of geographic concentration. Another phase of the study will involve detailed investiga-

tion in two selected communities in an attempt to determine the degree of acculturation which has taken place and to note what differentials exist among these groups in their rates of assimilation.

2. Factors Influencing School Attendance in Minnesota. This project grew out of the discovery that a relatively small proportion of farm boys and girls were attending high school in this state in 1940. By inspection of preliminary data it seemed apparent that attendance was related to ethnic background of the population. In its present stage, therefore, the project relates very closely to the one described above. Cultural background appears as a major determinant in school attendance. The project is also under immediate guidance of Dr. Marshall.

3. Changes in Rural Church Organization in Minnesota. The first phase of this was an examination of data from the *Census of Religious Bodies, 1936* and from the files of major denominations in this state. The next phase will be a field study in one or more counties. This project is under the immediate direction of Dr. Lowry Nelson.

4. Relation of Local Governmental Units to "Natural" Community Areas. This study is a cooperative one with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, represented by Dr. Frank Alexander. Dr. Alexander's manuscript on *Social Organization in Goodhue County, Minnesota*, which has been accepted for publication as a Minnesota bulletin, revealed the existence of 185 governmental units in that county. It is proposed now to develop possible alternative governmental organization at the local level involving fewer units and relating them to the "natural" community areas. This project is also under the immediate direction of Dr. Lowry Nelson.

Mississippi State College. Dr. Harold F. Kaufman, formerly of the University of Kentucky, has been appointed to the Thomas L. Bailey Professorship of Rural Sociology. He will be in charge of the recently initiated rural sociology program comprising research, teaching and extension activities. Other staff members are to be added.

Southwestern Sociological Society: The Southwestern Sociological Society met at the Y.M.C.A. in Dallas, Texas, March 27-28, 1948. The program consisted of the following:

"Three Southern Appalachian Communities: An Analysis of Cultural Variables," James E. Montgomery, Oklahoma A. & M. College; "The Place of Education and Residence of Eminent Southerners," Sidney R. Worob, University of Texas; "The Educational Attainment of the Rural and Urban Population of the Southwest," Marion B. Smith, Louisiana State University; "Science and Freedom," A. L. Porterfield, Texas Christian University; "Attitudes Toward the Church in Relation to Reported Church Attendance," A. W. Eister, Southern Methodist University; "New Trends in the Theory of Mental Disorders of Later Maturity," Hiram Friedsam, University of Texas; "Negro Lifeways in the Rural South: A Typological Approach to Minority Differentiation," Paul B. Foremen, Oklahoma A. & M. College; "The Social Sciences in a System of General Education," Edwin R. Walker, Oklahoma A. & M. College; "Suggestions for Clarification of the Concept of Personal Disorganization," John P. McKinsey, Southern Methodist University; General Forum: "What Can the Committee of Teaching Contribute to the Southwestern Sociological Society?" C. N. Burrows, Trinity University, Leading; "Prospects for Democracy in Mexico," Joseph S. Werlin, University of Houston; "Inter-racial Programs of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. in the Southwest," A. D. Bellegarde, Langston University; "Some Aspects of Oklahoma Child Health and Welfare," R. L. McNamara, Oklahoma A. & M. College; "Recent Changes in Age at Marriage in Payne County, Oklahoma," Wendell P. Logan, Oklahoma A. & M. College; and "The Housing of Rural Families," R. T. McMillan, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

The officers elected at the business meeting are as follows: President: Mattie Lloyd Wooten, Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas; Vice-President: Harry E. Moore, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Secretary-treasurer: Ross Compton, North

Texas State College, Denton, Texas; Elected Executive Committee Members: Kenneth Evans and R. H. Bolyard; Ex-officio Executive Committee Members: Joseph Duflot, West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas and Austin Porterfield, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas; Cooperating Editor: J. L. Charlton.

University of Missouri. Research Bulletin 410, *The Health of Low-Income Farm Families in Southeast Missouri*, has just been published. It contains a summary of the results of the F.S.A. examinations of client families.

Professor Herbert F. Lionberger has just completed the manuscript for a bulletin dealing with the situation and characteristics of low-income farmers in four Missouri counties.

A revision of Research Bulletin *Rural Social Areas in Missouri*, by Lively and Gregory, is now ready for the press. The first edition was based upon 1930 data. The same methods have now been applied to 1940 data and the areas previously delineated have been found highly stable. Considerable social change has occurred in all areas, but their positions with respect to each other have remained unchanged and their boundaries have changed only slightly.

The Department of Rural Sociology participated in the recent study of the economic and social implications of the proposed Pick-Sloan flood control program in the Osage river valley. The study was sponsored by Governor Donnelly. The work was done chiefly by the Missouri Division of Resources and Development and the University of Missouri. Mr. C. L. Gregory participated for Rural Sociology. The report issued in February 1948 is entitled, "Local Effects of the Proposed South Grand and Stockton Flood Control Reservoirs, Osage River Basin, Missouri."

The Department of Rural Sociology is preparing a chapter on Health for the forthcoming book, *The Resources of Missouri*, now being prepared by members of the University faculty.

University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas has been appointed professor of sociology at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania. The appointment of Dr. Thomas, who has been professor of rural sociology at the University of California since 1941, will become effective July 1.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Louis J. Ducoff, Head of the Farm Labor Section, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has completed a year's graduate study at American University, under a grant from the Social Science Research Council and has returned to duty with the Division.

U. S. Public Health Service. The Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service has established a series of research fellowships to encourage promising students interested in becoming proficient in research in medical and related sciences. The research fellowship program is supported from funds appropriated, for this purpose, by the Congress to Institutes or Divisions of the U. S. Public Health Service and the fellowship awarded carries the designation of the Division or Institute which supplies the funds to support the fellowship, such as, National Institute of Health Research Fellowship, National Cancer Institute Research Fellowship, Mental Hygiene Research Fellowship, etc. All correspondence in connection with these fellowships should be addressed to the Division of Research Grants and Fellowships, National Institute of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland.

Vanderbilt University, Institute for Brazilian Studies. Professor Emilio Willems of the University of Sao Paulo has accepted our invitation to serve as visiting professor in Vanderbilt University's special summer session devoted to Brazilian studies and the Portuguese language, June 11 to July 17, 1948. Professor Willems will offer one course in anthropology (Races and Cultures of Brazil) open to undergraduate and graduate students, and a graduate seminar (The Ac-

culturation of European and Asiatic Immigrants in Brazil) in sociology.

Land Economics is the new title of the old *Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*. As this erudite, scholarly magazine nears a quarter-century span of publication the editorial board has adopted what it hopes will prove to be a more easily-handled moniker. The editorial policy remains the same. However, the board, aware of the vitality of planning and housing as fields of scientific interest, has incorporated a subtitle: "*A Quarterly Journal of Planning, Housing & Public Utilities*." The magazine is published by the University of Wisconsin as a part of its effort to encourage the growth and development of scientific research and scholarship. The first issue under the new title is the February number.

The editorial board includes Raymond J. Penn, University of Wisconsin, and V. Webster Johnson, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, both of whom represent the area of land economics; Martin G. Glaeser, University of Wisconsin, H. J. O'Leary, Wisconsin Public Service Commission, and E. W. Morehouse, General Public Utilities Corporation of New York, all of whom represent the public utility economics area; Richard U. Ratcliff, University of Wisconsin, and Helen C. Monchow, National Housing Agency, both representing urban land area of interest; John M. Gaus, Harvard University, Homer Hoyt, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Coleman Woodbury, University of Wisconsin, all of whom are identified with the regional planning interests; and Mary E. Amend, Managing Editor.

Columbia University. Professor Harry Schwartz of Syracuse University will join the staff of the Columbia University Seminar on Rural Life on a part-time basis with the coming academic year, as an additional representative in agricultural economics.

The seminar is completing this semester a two-year study of the family farm, aided by several small research grants. It is hoped to publish the report on this project in 1949.

In the coming academic year, with an augmented staff a study of agricultural policy in relation to national welfare will probably be initiated, stressing both the economic and social aspects of the question.

Faculty representation in the seminar will include professors from the fields of agricultural and general economics, rural sociology, history, anthropology, public administration, psychology, religion, and education. Several rural leaders in the New York area are also cooperating under appointment as university seminar associates.

Inter-American Conference on Conservation. The Government of the United States, at the request of the Pan American Union, will serve as host to the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, to be held at Denver, Colorado, from September 7-20, 1948. This Conference, the first international meeting of its kind on conservation, is for the purpose of considering problems involved in the conservation of renewable natural resources in the Americas, and to discuss recent technical developments on this subject. It is being organized pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Third Inter-American Conference on Agriculture held at Caracas, Venezuela, in July 1945.

Among the problems to be discussed will be those arising out of deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, wildlife destruction, floods, and failing water supplies. In view of the importance of these problems, which are yearly growing more serious throughout the Hemisphere because of inadequate conservation practices, mounting populations, and attempts to raise living standards, it is anticipated that leading Government officials, scientists, and other interested groups from the entire Hemisphere will attend.

The Conference will consist of a series of meetings to discuss conservation problems, together with field trips to study land management practices. The Delegates will have an opportunity to view at first hand soil conservation districts, forest and range experiment stations, the Rocky Mountains National Park, and other places of interest.

Irrigation projects will be studied, along with their relationship to agriculture, grazing and forestry practices on the land from which irrigation waters are derived.

The working session of the Conference will be divided into Sections corresponding to the sections of the program. Outstanding leaders and professional men in the field of conservation will serve as Discussion Leaders for each of the six Sections and supervise the preparatory work for the Section.

Although the Conference will be a technical one with no power to negotiate agreements, it will consider national and international action for the conservation of renewable natural resources and their optimum use on a sustained-yield basis.

Warren Kelchner, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State, has been appointed Executive Vice President of the Conference, and William Vogt, Chief of the Conservation Section of the Pan American Union, Secretary General. An Organizing Committee composed of representatives of interested Government agencies has been established to formulate plans and coordinate arrangements for the Conference. An Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of various organizations interested in conservation, is also being established.

Michigan State College. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology has available a considerable number of graduate research assistantships which permit the student to carry a full academic load for the academic year 1948-49. The stipend for half-time graduate research assistants who have the Master's degree or its equivalent and are candidates for the Doctor's degree is \$1000.00 per academic year. For students who have completed less than 45 credits of graduate work toward an advanced degree the stipend for a research assistantship is \$800.00. Teaching assistantships which require a limited academic load pay \$200.00 more per year. In addition, several assistantships are available for use in research commitments to Latin America Fellowships and part-time research employment in the Agri-

cultural Experiment Station or Social Research Service are also available. Inquiry about assistantships and application forms should be directed to Dr. Charles P. Loomis, Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

Mr. Reed M. Powell, who is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree has gone to Turrialba, Costa Rica. He will spend a year analyzing social relationships among rural groups in Costa Rica under a cooperative project with the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences which will use the data in establishing an agricultural extension service. Under the project, staff and additional graduate students will work in various Latin American countries.

Dr. Allan Beegle prepared two research bulletins which have been published by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. They are: *Michigan Population-Composition and Change* (Special Bulletin No. 342) and *Differential Birth Rates in Michigan* (Special Bulletin No. 346).

Dr. D. L. Gibson has prepared a report dealing with membership relations of Michigan Farmers' Cooperatives entitled "Co-ops as the Farmer Sees Them." This study was made by the Social Research Service upon the request of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives.

"Tax Variation in Oakland County and Trend Toward Equalization of Taxes by Means of a Large School District" is the title of an article in the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Quarterly Bulletin (Volume 30, No. 3, February 1948) by Dr. J. F. Thaden. Drs. Loomis, Schuler and Gibson have prepared a report by the Social Research service entitled "Attitudes of Land-Grant College Presidents Towards Universal Military Training." The study was made for the legislative committee of the presidents of the Land-Grant College Association.

Dr. Judson T. Landis is the author of a college text "Building a Successful Marriage" to be released by Prentice-Hall, Incorporated in the summer of 1948.

New Research Projects: The Social Research Service has begun a health and health care survey of a cross section sample of

Michigan households in both urban and rural areas. The Michigan State Medical Society has appropriated funds for sample development, field work, and tabulating and summarizing the results. The interview schedule will include the "symptoms approach" to determine need for health care which was developed by Dr. Edgar A. Schuler and others and validated by Dr. Charles R. Hoffer and others.

Under the direction of Dr. Landis, Ivan Nye, graduate student in Sociology and Anthropology has been employed on a part-time basis by the Division of Education and Michigan Department of Public Welfare to make a study of parent-child relationships in rural and urban communities.

The Social Research Service is undertaking a study of the attitudes of the 10th and 12th grade high school students in Michigan toward work situations and occupations. A stratified random sample of all high schools in Michigan will be used. The project is being financed by a grant to the Social Research from the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. Christopher Sower, William H. Form, William Brookover and J. F. Thaden and other staff members of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology will have an active part in the study.

University of Mississippi. During the summer of 1948 the Department of Sociology will have as visitors to its staff Dr. J. L. Charlton of the University of Arkansas and Mrs. Betsy Castleberry of Louisiana State University. Dr. Charlton will teach courses in Rural Sociology and the Southern Region, and Mrs. Castleberry will offer the Family and Criminology.

Recent publications of members of the Department have been: Vernon Davies, *Housing for Mississippians*, Sociological Study Series Number One, Bureau of Public Administration, University, Mississippi. Vernon Davies and John C. Belcher, *Mississippi Life Tables, by Sex, Race and Residence, 1940*, Mississippi Commission on Hos-

pital Care, Jackson, Mississippi. Vernon Davies, *Demographic Factors Related to Health Needs in Mississippi*, Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care, Jackson, Mississippi.

Southern Sociological Society. The Southern Sociological Society held its eleventh annual meeting on April 16 and 17, 1948 at the Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee. Membership for 1947-1948 was 290, largest in the Society's history. An excellent program arranged by President Coyle E. Moore of Florida State University included the following sections: The Sociology of the South, Teaching of Sociology, Social Work and Public Welfare, Urban Problems of the South, Research, Marriage and the Family, and a section of contributed papers by graduate students. Two past presidents addressed the Society. Professor Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, spoke on The Changing Southern Scene. Professor T. Lynn Smith, Vanderbilt University, spoke on Agricultural Systems and the Standard of Living.

The officers of the Society for 1948-1949 are: President: Wayland J. Hayes, Vanderbilt University. First Vice-President: Raymond F. Bellamy, Florida State University. Second Vice-President: Harry Best, University of Kentucky. Secretary-Treasurer: Morton King, Jr., University of Mississippi. Representative to the Executive Committee of the American Sociological Society: H. C. Brearley, George Peabody College for Teachers. Elected members of the Executive Committee: Belle Boone Beard, Sweetbriar College; Allen D. Edwards, Winthrop College; Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute; Roy E. Hyde, Southeastern Louisiana College; Irwin T. Sanders, University of Kentucky; Lorin A. Thompson, University of Virginia. Past Presidents on Executive Committee: Howard W. Beers, University of Kentucky; Katharine Jocher, University of North Carolina; Charles S. Johnson, Fish University; Coyle E. Moore, Florida State University; T. Lynn Smith, Vanderbilt University.

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